FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1841. [NO. 1239.]

INTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
Y EDWARD J. HALE.
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ERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
e for the first, and thirty cents for each suc
publication. Advertisers are requested to
number of insertions desired, or they will
ued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
etters to the Editor must be post paid.

RATES CROCKERY, assorted for the
Country Trade,
5 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
5 bags Rio COFFEE,
0 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
0 do. common ditto,
5 barrels N. O. ditto,
by C. T. HAIGH.
ary 24, 1841. 28-4w

LINSEED OIL.

ERELS, on consignment. For sale by
C. T. HAIGH.
ary 24, 1841. 38-3w

RTABLE HORSE MILL.

NTLEMAN has deposited with us a Patent
rse Mill for sale; it is in a frame and in good
eady for immediate use. It may be set to
any Cotton Gin or thrashing machine house,
hour's work. The Stones are composed of
r Block, have been in use in this town, and
to do good work and fast.
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
tteville, *Feb'y.* 22, 1841. 38-3w.

EIVED AND FOR SALE,
SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 bags Rio COFFEE.
6 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O.
SUGARS,
25 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
30 do. White Lead, in Oil,
25 do. FF and FFF Powder,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 do. Tanners' and Bank ditto,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.,
er with many other arti les belonging to the
y line. We shall continue to receive such
as are suited to the Spring Trade; all of which
sold low for Cash or Country Produce.
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
tteville, Feb'y 22, 1841. 38tf
—We also have on hand an excellent two
WAGON, new, and left here for sale.
C. J. & R. M. O.

JUST RECEIVED.

REAMS PAPER, assorted.
Also, in Store,
O Lbs. good manufact. TOBACCO, which
sold low for good paper, at 4 and 6 months.
A. W. STEEL.
uary 22, 1841. 38-3w.

NOTICE.

E Subscriber being desirous to remove to the
outh West, will sell his HOUSE and LOT,
own as a House of ENTERTAINMENT,
healthy Town of Rockingham, Richmond
y, on reasonable terms. The house is large
omy, with 9 fire places in it, all in good repair
o offices suitable for an Attorney or a Medi-
ttleman. The Stable is large and in good re-
The Lot contains 25 or 30 acres of land, lying
ient to the House, and under a good fence.
I exchange the above for other property, say
gon and Team, the balance for Negro proper-
l notes, or rather than no trade, he will take
Tom Benton's yellow boys, or even Sub-
ry shin plasters. If not sold by the 22d of
ext, he will offer it at public Sale, on a credit
two, and three years. The Furniture will
with it, if the purchaser wishes. If not sold
will rent it on reasonable terms to a good
E. LOVE.
mond County, Feb. 19, 1841. 38-4s.

NOTICE.

OREWARN all persons against trading for a
ote of hand of One Hundred Dollars, which
ade payable to John A. Brown, due the 1st
January, 1840. The above mentioned Note
iven by me to said Brown, for a consideration
has failed, and I am therefore determined not
the same.
NEILL McLEAN.
erson County, Feb. 16, 1841. 38-2w[p]

NEW BOOKS.

ALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets,
being the 112th and 113th vols. of Harper's
y Library. Life and Writings of Franklin. 2
Miss Leslie's House Book. Who shall be
a new Novel. Goethe's Correspondence. Mrs
rney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be
st! a Tale, by Mary Howitt. Chitty's Black-
, new Edition. Just received by
E. J. HALE.
bruary 23.

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES.
500 bushels Oats.
10 casks ground Plaister.
Red Clover Seed.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
bruary 9, 1841. 36-tf.

MULBERRY TREES
AND
SILK WORM EGGS.

HE Subscriber offers for sale, 5000 genuine MO-
RUS MULTICAULIS TREES, at 10 to 15
per Tree, according to size. The Trees were
n in the vicinity, and are now in fine condition
transplanting. He also offers for sale 500,000
K WORM EGGS, at 25 cents per thousand.
Eggs are the product of healthy Worms, and of
uperior variety termed Pea Nut. They spin
Cocoons in 24 to 28 days. Orders by mail
paid) will meet attention.
JAMES BAKER.
ayetteville, Feb. 10, 1841. 36tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

HE Subscriber will attend promptly to the col-
lection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as
ted. From past experience, he flatters himself
he can give satisfaction to all who entrust their
ness with him.
ELIJAH FULLER.
B. Printed forms will be furnished if desired
of charge.
ayetteville, Feb'y. 10, 1841. 36-5w.

Stationary of all kinds,

EPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for
sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.

PLANTATION
FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having engaged in other business, is desirous of selling the PLANTATION on which he now lives, situated on the West side of Cape Fear River, 1½ miles from Fayetteville, containing 120 ACRES, one half of which is cleared river land, and in good order for cultivation, the rest well timbered with Oak. The buildings consist of a large and convenient DWELLING HOUSE, nearly new, newly painted and in perfect repair, with all necessary out Houses, large Barn, Stable, &c. A very fine Spring and brick Dairy, within 30 steps of the Dwelling.

Also, adjoining the above, are 60 acres of first rate RIVER LAND, only 4 acres of which are cleared, the balance well timbered with Oak.

Also, near the Dwelling House, 12 acres of SAND HILL LAND, with a good SUMMER DWELLING, Kitchen, Stable, &c.

They will be sold together or separate, as may be desired. For further particulars, apply on the premises, to H. B. BEATTY.
February 16, 1841. 36tf

JUST RECEIVED, a large and general assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, grown by D. Landreth, Philadelphia, warranted to be of the growth of 1840. For sale by
S. T. HAWLEY.
Feb'y 15, 1841. 36-6w

Bain's Letters—Reduced price.

LETTERS AND MEDITATIONS on Religious and other subjects, by Wm. T. Bain, at 50 cts. For sale by E. J. HALE.
Feb'y 15, 1841.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY on the 24th of January, 1841, a Negro Boy named GEORGE. He is a black fellow, about five feet eight inches high, 17 years of age, straight built, small feet and hands, smiles when spoken to. Among his clothes were a blue cotton frock coat and black fur hat. The above reward will be paid for his delivery, or confinement in any jail so that I may get him again, or a reasonable reward for any information that may lead to his recovery.

A reward of $10 will be paid for proof sufficient to convict of his being harbored or assisted away.

It is thought that George is lurking about Fayetteville or Wilmington.

ARCH'D McEACHERN.
Randolph P. O., Robeson county, N. C., 37tf
February 12, 1841.

NEW BOOKS.

HOWITT'S Rural Life of England; Howitt's Visits to Remarkable Places; The Wilhelm Meister of Goethe; Carlyle; Sowing and Reaping, by Mary Howitt; Hardie's Byron's Works; Etiquette for Ladies; Laws of Etiquette; School Books, &c. Just received by E. J. HALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a Deed of Trust to him executed, will sell at Public Auction, on Thursday the 4th of March next, that very valuable HOUSE and LOT on Green Street, at present occupied by Mr. R. C. Briden. Possession given immediately.

—ALSO—

Several Negroes; Household and Kitchen Furniture; Wagon and Team of 4 Mules; a Steam Engine, 13 horse power, in working order; 501 acres of Land 3 or 4 miles from Town; a ½ acre Lot on Hay Mount, fronting Mrs. Ochiltree's, near the Arsenal. Terms liberal, at sale.

C. P. MALLETT, } *Trustees.*
J. S. PEARSON, }
Fayetteville, January 25, 1841.

FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap.)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.
Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

LOOK HERE!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of the following articles, viz:—

Thomaston Lime and Calcined Plaster Paris for Plastering,
Roman Cement and Water Lime for building Cisterns water tight,
Nova Scotia rotten Plaster Paris for manuring Land,
Brick, Laths, Hair, and Nails for Lathing,
All of which can be bought low by calling on me 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.
JOHN E. PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Cornicing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I will expect the money for my services in all cases, for the old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her.
J. E. P.
November 2, 1840. 22tf

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1841.

Nathaniel Knight *vs.* Malcom Shaw.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT levied on 21 lbs. Bacon, 13 bushels of Potatoes, two Feather Beds, and some other Household and Kitchen Furniture;—R. J. McDonald summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Malcom Shaw, the Defendant in the above case, is not an inhabitant of this State, or that he so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Malcom Shaw to be and appear before the Justices of the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday in April next, then and there to replevy, plead, or answer the Plaintiff according to law, otherwise Judgment will be rendered by the Court, pro confesso, and the property levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Nat. Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in January, 1841, and of American Independence the 65th year.

[36] NAT. KNIGHT, *Clerk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 15.]

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Janes, Flannels, Blankets, French and English Merinoes, Challys and Muslin-de-Lains, (some of which are very fine.) Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, Calicoes, Swiss and other Muslins, Silks and Satins, black and blue black Bombazine, Anker Bolting Cloths, &c. &c., with many other articles,—all of which being purchased at the lowest Package price, will be offered at REDUCED PRICES, by wholesale or retail.
December 29, 1840. 30-tf

For Sale,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d to 40d,
75 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. old Java ditto,
10 hhds. Sugar, assorted
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 hhds. Molass s,
10 casks Ground Plaster
5 bbls. Calcined ditto,
25 pieces Hemp Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
10 coils Cordage, 2½ to 4½ inches,
40 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
2 barrels Putty, in bladders,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
20 do. Black Lead, in Oil,
A general assortment of Paint and Paint Brushes,
1 chest Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
3 casks London Porter,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe Sherry & Malaga,
6 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand.)
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
2 tons Castings, Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire Dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.
J. HUSKE & SON.
Sept. 23, 1840. 16tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the Estate of the late William Nott. All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN D. STARR, *Adm'r.*
December 15, 1840. 28tf

25,000 Cypress Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.
Riggs' Roads, Williamson county, Tenn., 7tf
July 4, 1840.

FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO,
Superior Havana CIGARS, and
Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking.
Call and see it; I sell low for Cash.
J. E. PATTERSON.
October 29, 1840. 22tf

NEW AGENCY.

THE Subscriber has taken an office one door North of the Store of Hall, McRae & Co., and is now prepared to attend to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, or any thing in the way of a general AGENCY BUSINESS. He has two large and convenient wharves, with four spacious docks, for the safe-keeping of Timber, Staves, &c. With these facilities, and a determination to use every exertion to promote the interest of those who may favour him with business, he hopes to receive a portion of the public patronage.

JOHN HALL.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 28, 1840. 21-tf
Refer to A. Lazarus, Hall, McRae & Co., Wilmington, and R. McRae, Fayetteville.

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

10 TIERCES RICE,
30 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 bundles HAY,
10 half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS,
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
December 28, 1840. 30tf

CASH FOR NEGROES.

25 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted immediately, from the ages of 12 to 25 years.
C. GODBOLD.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1840. 30tf

At my Auction Store,

OPPOSITE the Lafayette Hotel, will be found for sale the following GOODS:—

2000 bushels Turk's Island SALT,
1500 sacks Liverpool ditto,
150 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix and New Orleans Sugar,
15 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
2 bbls. Havana white ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
15 tons Swedes Iron,
15 crates assorted Crockery,
20 cases Shoes,
25 ditto Hats,
175 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Letter and Cap ditto,
100 bags Shot,
2000 lbs. Lead,
10 casks London Porter,
3½ pipes French Brandy,
20 casks Port, Lisbon, and other Wines,
10 bags Pepper and Pimento,
20 M Spanish Cigars,
50 Demijohns,
50 boxes Brown Soap,
50 boxes assorted Candy,
Salmon, Mackerel, Table Salt, Soda Biscuit, Olive Oil, Pickles, Blacking, Snuff, Champaign Wine, Salts, Alum, Cheese, Nutmegs, Mace, Indigo, Madder, Almonds, Raisins, Prunes, Brandy Fruits, with a variety of other Groceries. Also, a well selected assortment of DRY GOODS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
November 2, 1840. 22tf

Received per Steam Boats,

55 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do. Cuba ditto,
35 hhds. MOLASSES,
20 tierces and bbls. ditto.
—In transit—
15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 26, 1841. 34-tf

Beal's Hair Restorative.

A CONSIGNMENT of this article is just received at the Fayetteville Book Store. It is said to "effect A COMPLETE RESTORATION OF THE HAIR upon the heads of those who have lost the same, and have thereby become BALD, or partially so." Certificates to that effect accompany the article. Price, in Jars $3; in bottles $1.
January 25.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has for sale, two JACKS, which he will sell on favorable terms. The older one is about twelve years, and the younger four next Spring. The former is a good foal getter, and both are of good form and action, and much above the common size of Jacks.

JOHN McBRYDE,
Near Centre Church, Robeson County.
Jan. 19, 1841. 33-t15Mh.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

Just Received per Steamer Cotton Plant,

10 BARRELS GIN.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.
AMOS KIMBALL.
January 26, 1841. 34tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.
Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

VALUABLE NEGROES.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, all those Negroes which belonged to the Estate of the late Peter J. Mallett, and to the late concern of C. & P. Mallett.
C. P. MALLETT.
Dec. 1, 1840. 26-tf.

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gelman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates; &c. E. J. HALE.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale For terms, apply at this Office.
January 11, 1841. 32tf

New Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall Supply of BOOKS and SATIONARY, embracing a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books; Cap and Letter Papers, ruled and plain; Wrapping Paper; Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Blank Books; &c. &c., which he offers at his usual low prices.
E. J. HALE.
October 5, 1840.

MINERAL SPRING ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION, under the management of the Subscriber, will commence its Spring Session on the 1st Wednesday in February, and end the last Tuesday in June. Its Fall Session will commence the 1st Wednesday in August, and end the 2d last Tuesday in Dec'r. The change in the commencement of the Fall Session is made to enable the Students to attend the Commencement at Davidson College, the last days of July.

The rates of Tuition (per Session of five months,) are—

For Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,	$5 00
English Grammar and Geography,	8 00
Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Mathematics, and the higher branches in English,	10 00

It is enjoined on all to commit to memory the Shorter Catechism. A portion of Scripture is read and explained every morning in School, and the School is opened and closed daily by prayer. Board of wholesome fare, such as Students ought to have, including Washing and Lodging, is afforded at $6 a month, or $30 a Session. No admission for less than half a Session, and payment in advance would be desirable.

H. McLAURIN.
January 15, 1841. 33tf

Davies' Mathematics,
DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Job Printing of all kinds
Neatly executed at this Office.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

MR. GRANGER.

We promised yesterday to lay before the country the most conclusive evidence of Mr. Granger's soundness and perpendicularity on the subject of Abolition, and we proceed now to redeem the promise.

We refer the People of Virginia to the following letter from a member of Congress, (not Mr. Granger,) as fully satisfactory. Let us add to it the following.

HOUSE JOURNAL—Page 876—May 25, 1836.

Resolved, That Congress possesses no Constitutional authority to interfere in any way with slavery in any of the States of this confederacy.

Passed—Ayes 182, Noes 9.

Francis Granger, of New York, voted in the affirmative.

For other opinions connected with this question, see Journal of Debates for 1835-'6, page 2008; Dec. 22, 1835; Do. 1836-'7, vol. 13th, part 2d, page 1591.

Extract from the Official Canvass of New York, Nov. 1840:—Ontario county being 26th Congressional District.

Electors.		*Congress.*	
Harrison and Tyler,	4828	Granger,	4800
Van Buren,	3449	Willson,	3457
Birney, (Ab.)	152	Pitts, (Ab.)	156

It thus appears that *Harrison* and *Tyler*, two Virginians, holding all the opinions of Virginia on the subject of slavery, outran Mr. Granger himself in his own county! The vote for Birney shows the true Abolition strength in Mr. Granger's county, and how absurd it is, nay, how much worse than absurd, either to fear that poor handful, or to pretend to fear them. We say nothing of the *baseness* and ingratitude of stigmatizing men as Abolitionists, who, like Gen. Harrison and Mr. Granger, have given on all occasions, their testimony against it, and vindicated the rights of the South. Nobly as the North has sustained the South in this matter of Abolition, how ungenerous is it, how unworthy and despicable, that Northern men who have stood by the South, should be taunted, reviled, denounced, for the purpose of accomplishing a paltry party end! What is he but an enemy of his country, who is continually (availing himself of his position) endeavoring to sow tares between different sections of the country, and inflaming the minds of those who confide in him, against the very men who have best deserved of Virginia, by an unremitting series of misrepresentation, perversion, and insinuation! Birney and Garrison, with all their gang, have done far less injury than the Richmond Enquirer with its incessant gabbling about Abolition.

But to the letter:

WASHINGTON CITY, February 17, 1841.

Dear Sir: I see that efforts are making by the Richmond Enquirer and other kindred prints to create an impression on the public mind that Mr. Granger of New York, who is to be the next Post Master General, is an Abolitionist. It is done for effect in the coming elections, while no charge ever made by that print, was or is farther from the truth I had heard it so often reiterated, that I determined this morning to ascertain, by actual inspection of his speeches heretofore made in Congress, the truth or falsity of the charge. I find, upon examination, that Mr. Granger's opinions upon the subject are identical with those of thousands of Southern men of both political parties. He believes in the abstract right of petition—so does Mr. Clay. He is opposed to all interference by Congress with slavery in the District of Columbia or elsewhere. He expresses even the strongest doubts whether Congress has any power under the Constitution to legislate on the subject at all. He goes even farther than many of the best and most patriotic men of Virginia. Mr. Van Buren said he "would not feel himself safe in pronouncing that Congress had not the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia," and yet he, forsooth, was "a Northern man with Southern feelings." Now what is Mr. Granger? Hear him. His opinions, too, are upon record.

On the 22d December, 1835, on the question depending in the House of Representatives from the day before, on the motion of Mr. Patton for a reconsideration of the vote by which a memorial praying Congress to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia, was referred to the Committee on the District, Mr. Granger, in the course of a few remarks, said:

"SIR—I hold the Abolitionists of the North in no higher respect than do the gentlemen from South Carolina, or from any other section of the country. "There are many of them for whose motives I have no respect—there are others whose motives are honest, but to whom, misguided as they are, I would say —'Stay your hands—you must not scatter fire-brands, arrows and death, and say we are in sport.' Of them, I say, deal with them under the Constitution and laws of the land as you think proper, but when I am called upon to confound these petitioners with such persons, I feel it my duty to enter my protest.

"Differing as I do from many of my constituents, I have never entertained but one opinion, and that is, even if the constitutional right exists, which I doubt strongly, there is no question of policy, now existing, which should call for legislation on this subject."

I add not a word of comment—let the world judge of the truth of the charge. I will only add, if Mr. Granger cannot be shown to be objectionable on other grounds, he will be, in my estimation, on the subject of slavery, all that the South could require of him or any other member of the Cabinet.

We were the witness of a small occurrence a few days ago, which we mention as a proof of how little those who aspire to be leaders of the Van Buren party care for the popular will, with all their loud boasts of "*Democracy.*" In two precincts of the adjacent county of Bladen, elections were had in December for constables. The candidates were run on party grounds. In one district the Van Buren candidate fell short of an election by four or five votes, and in the other he had but *three* votes altogether. It turned out, that the day on which the elections were held was not within the time prescribed by law, and were consequently void—and a new election devolved upon the County Court The Court, being composed of a large majority of Van Buren men, elected the very men for constables who had been rejected by the people. There was not a shadow of pretence set up that those who had been chosen by the people are not as capable in every respect as the individuals forced upon them by an arrogant Court; indeed we happen to know the two men who were the people's choice, and also know that they are fitter for any kind of business than three-fourths of the Justices who rejected them.

Wilmington Chronicle.

The way to do it.—The following is an effectual receipt to accomplish the work to which it alludes:—

The way to break down a Press.—It has been justly said that an independent press rests on a firmer basis for support than one of a contrary character; and it has been supposed difficult to break down such a press. There is a way in which it can be done, however. And how does the reader think this work can be accomplished? By the telling of all sorts of lies concerning it and its editor? No. By threats? No. By getting a hireling for the especial purpose of writing it down? No. By the misconduct of unprincipled political postmasters? No, reader; but this is the secret: Let a large number of its subscribers conclude that because the business is good the editor is not in want of the little sums they severally owe; let its friends habitually delay the fulfilment of their promises and contracts with the editor, and the most prosperous establishments in the world must come down at last.

Weight of 17 Hogs killed in Wayne county, winter of 1840 '41.

Theo. Best,	1	750 lbs.
Wm. K. Lane,	1	643 "
Wm. Thomson,	1	612 "
Jno. Everett,	1	612 "
David Everett,	1	605 "
Edwin Jones,	1	585 "
Lewis Cogdell,	1	582 "
Reding Coley,	1	580 "
A. F. Moses,	1	554 "
Council Best,	1	510 "
J. W. Sasser,	1	486 "
Solomon Pope,	1	480 "
Exum Pike,	1	478 "
Wm. Forehand,	1	477 "
Jos. Kennedy,	1	455 "
Wall Thomson,	1	423 "
Jno. E. Becton,	1	478 "
		9,310 lbs.

Wilmington Chronicle.

The Administration prints attempt to ridicule Gen. Harrison for his uniform attention, politeness, and gallantry, exhibited towards the fairer and better portion of our race. They forget that "an old-fashioned Virginia gentleman" could not act otherwise, and that his deportment in the respect is *natural* to a brave and kind-hearted hero, let him be ever so aged. Besides, has not Gen. Harrison a debt of gratitude due to his country women for their exertions in his behalf? Nine-tenths of them were in his favor, and he but feebly owns his obligation by showing them *his* attachment and respect.—*Alex. Gazette.*

Land Office Report.—The annual report of the Commissioners of the Land Office, states that the sales of public lands during the year 1839 amount to 4,976,382,87 acres, and the nett proceeds from this source paid into the United States Treasury during the same period, were $7,076,447 35. The sales for the first three quarters of the year 1840, amounted to 1,695,617 42 acres, and the payments into the Treasury to $2,630,-217 25. During eight years, from 1833 to 1840, both inclusive, there were sold 56,-842,806 acres, and the receipts thereof paid into the Treasury, were $72.269.749 58. There will be prepared for the market, during the ensuing eighteen months, thirty-one millions and a quarter of acres.

What a Difference.—When Mr. Van Buren made his grand electioneering tour to the North, he made it a point, in all his public addresses and communications, to appeal to the party feeling of his auditors, and to speak of himself as the President of a *Party.* He seemed no care for nobody but his "Democratic" brethren. Does Gen. Harrison do so? No. He acts as the President of the Nation—as the father of his people. He does not speak of himself as the President of the *Whigs* only, but as the Agent of the whole body of freemen of the Country. Instead of endeavoring to promote political discord, and keep up party differences, he strives to allay the prejudices, to soften the bitterness of Party. So *ought* the President to behave. So *will* a President deport himself, who prefers the welfare and happiness of his people to the promotion of his own ambitious views.

Raleigh Register.

Summary disposition of Defaulters.—In the Mississippi Legislature, a short time since, a Mr. Foote presented a long and ludicrous petition from B. H. Rice, which, amongst other things, prayed the Legislature to "*hang all public agents who abuse their trust*, and banish swindlers to Texas." This summary disposition of so numerous and *respectable* body of gentlemen, as have figured officially with the funds of the nation or the state, in these "latter days" of peculation and corruption in which "the greatest rogue was the best fellow," in the estimation of some of the appointing powers of the republic, did not seem to quadrate with the views of the honorable members, as it might tend to a speedy depopulation of the country, about the time of the termination of the present national administration, and so the petition was rejected. No doubt Texas will mourn the madness of a measure that will deprive her of such a concourse of *enterprising* and *valuable* citizens.

A man named Thomas Randall residing at New Bedford, Mass. was choked to death about two weeks since, whilst eating his Supper. Seven days after his interment, a report got abroad that he "had come to his death by unfair means." The body was disinterred, an inquest held, and a *post morten* examination made, which resulted in finding a "large piece of boiled Pork tightly crammed into the windpipe."

Blanks for sale at this Office.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN: We announce with great pleasure that the following correspondence has led to a satisfactory and honorable adjustment of all personal differences between our friends the Hon. F. W. Pickens and the Hon. Edward Stanly.

THOS. D. SUMTER,
K. RAYNER.

Washington, Feb. 23, 1841.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1841.

Sir: From my situation in the House, I do not know that I heard what you said in reply to Mr. Evans this evening. I am induced to believe that I did not.

Am I to understand what you said as a disclaimer of any intention to cast a personal insult upon me, in the remarks you submitted this morning?

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. W. PICKENS.

To the Hon. EDWARD STANLY.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 20, 1841.

Sir: Your note of yesterday is before me. I regret that you did not fully comprehend me yesterday in replying to the interrogatories of Mr. Evans.

I have seen a report of what occurred in the matter in the Globe of last evening (February 19, 1841, 4th column, third page of that paper) and I have no hesitation in saying, that if you are correctly reported in that paper, I am also correctly reported.

That report is substantially correct in giving my reply to Mr. Evans.

And as further answer, I beg leave to refer you to a more extended, and I doubt not a more satisfactory report, which will appear in the Intelligencer tomorrow morning.

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD STANLY.

To the Hon. F. W. PICKENS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1841.

Sir: On Saturday last I received yours in reply to my communication sent you on Friday afternoon, and have waited until I could see the report in the Intelligencer of this morning, to which you referred "as a further answer," and which you said "would be a more extended and I doubt not a more satisfactory report."

Receiving the account in the Intelligencer as an authentic report of your remarks on the occasion referred to, I express my entire satisfaction with the explanation therein contained.

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. W. PICKENS.

To the Hon. EDWARD STANLY.

The following is the report alluded to in the above correspondence:

Mr. EVANS rose and said he wished to call the attention of the House to a debate of a very unpleasant character, which had occurred in the Committee of the Whole, when he was in the chair, upon the bill which had just passed. He did so with a view to remove any misapprehensions which might exist as to the precise character of the debate to which he referred, and to prevent unkind feelings being engendered in the minds of the honorable gentlemen who had participated in it. Mr. E. proceeded to make remarks of a general character as to the necessity of caution in debate, and the manifest propriety of endeavoring to understand clearly and distinctly the extent and force of remarks which may fall from gentlemen in the zeal of debate. He then detailed the origin and progress of the discussion, as he understood it, and he wished the gentlemen concerned to inform him if he understood them correctly. In the first place, the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Stanly,) in a speech, last evening, upon another subject, and before another committee, had indulged in debate upon a considerable variety of topics, and, among others, had commented with great freedom upon the course of measures, policy, and principles of the State of South Carolina—upon public measures and public policy and principles—all which Mr. E. thought within the fair scope of debate; but the gentleman had repeatedly and emphatically, in the course of that debate, expressly disclaimed any intention of wounding the feelings or giving any occasion of offence to any member of the House, or to either of the Representatives from that State.

Mr. E. inquired of Mr. Stanly whether he had understood him and represented him correctly?

Mr. STANLY answered that he had.

Mr. E. said, then, so far, surely there was he presumed, no occasion for personal offence. In the course of the debate this morning, the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Pickens,) referring to the debate of the preceding evening, used language which he (Mr. E.) was aware might be construed as personally offensive, and he perceived it had been received as such, and answered accordingly. It was language, he must say, although calculated to excite unpleasant feelings, not to be considered personally offensive. Mr. E. did not consider it in that light. He understood the gentleman to be replying to the arguments of the gentleman from North Carolina, said whatever terms he had used to be applicable to the arguments alone—characterizing it as inefficient and of no force to overthrow the principles or policy of the State of South Carolina. He certainly did not understand him as intentionally offering an insult to the gentleman from North Carolina.

He then wished Mr. Pickens to say whether he had understood him correctly.

Mr. PICKENS said he did not know what motive or intention the gentleman from Maine had in addressing to him the inquiry he had. He presumed it was a fair and proper one, and he would therefore say that the language he used he intended only as ridicule, and he thought that ridicule was a fair parliamentary argument. As such he meant it, and did not intend personalities.

Mr. EVANS said, certainly ridicule was a parliamentary mode of argument—a test, and very often the most severe test of the strength of argument. He sometimes resorted to it himself; and undoubtedly it was a mode of argument often exciting unpleasant feelings, but not such as to call for the indulgence of emotions incompatible with personal respect and good will. He now understood the gentleman, (Mr. Pickens,) as he understood him at that time, to be dealing with the argument of the gentleman from North Carolina, bringing it to this test of ridicule; and not intending to be personally offensive.

The honorable gentleman from North Carolina, with his ardent feelings much excited, had replied to these remarks also in a manner and terms susceptible of being easily misunderstood. He (Mr. E.) had checked him at the time, and admonished him that it was not in order to indulge in personalities; to which he (Mr. S.) replied that he was merely answering the remarks which had been made towards him; from which he (Mr. E.) inferred that he (Mr. S.) intended and designed to meet the remarks of the gentleman from South Carolina in the spirit and to the same extent that they had been made; that he was repelling ridicule by ridicule, avowing the soundness of his own views and principles and arguments, and warding off the attacks which had been made upon them. He was sure the honorable gentleman from North Carolina would not place himself in the position of intending a deliberate insult as a parliamentary argument, though that argument was of a character calculated to excite his feelings. This was a consideration which all are subject to, and which applied equally well to any other than a similar reply. He desired, therefore, to know if he correctly understood the gentleman from North Carolina, and he appealed to him to reply.

Mr. STANLY said, if the House would indulge him for a few moments, he would answer the interrogatory of the gentleman from Maine. That gentleman has truly said that he has had no consultation with me, or with any friend of mine, with my knowledge, relative to the motion or the remarks he now submits to the House.

It will be remembered, Mr. Speaker, that, in the speech I made last night, I disclaimed, repeatedly, rather too often disclaimed, as I thought, all intimation or wish to indulge in personalities, or to wound the feelings of any honorable member on this floor. I did this, sir, with particular emphasis, because I am aware that, when excited in debate, I am apt to use forcible language, which is liable to be misunderstood. I said, as regards the members from South Carolina on this floor, whose doctrines I had felt bound to oppose, I begged them all to understand I did so from no feeling of personal unkindness, but in opposition to their political principles, which I regarded as calculated to do much mischief if they should receive encouragement from any respectable portion of the country. Towards the gentleman himself [Mr. Pickens] I have always entertained feelings of personal kindness.

After this full disclaimer, which every member will testify to who heard me, I was surprised to see the feeling manifested by several members from South Carolina. The gentleman from South Carolina, to whom I especially addressed my argument, [Mr. Rhett] had the floor to reply to me, when the debate should be resumed. And let me say, as to that honorable member, [Mr. Rhett,] I have understood he was a religious man; I honored him as such, and on that account, especially, I used towards him no other language than that of courtesy and kindness. I endeavored to deal with his obnoxious doctrines—direct taxation, disunion, &c.—and with his doctrines alone. You will remember, Mr. Speaker, that, immediately after the journal was read, the respectable gentleman from Charleston [Mr. Holmes] endeavored to obtain the floor, as I understood, to reply to some remarks of mine, which he had not heard. I objected at once, for the reason I gave, that I had no idea of consenting to a partial debate. I wished an opportunity of replying, and that the gentleman could answer me in committee, where we both could be heard. As I made this remark, the colleague of the gentleman from Charleston [Mr. Campbell] on my right made use of offensive terms, to which I replied, and after this, the gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr. Pickens,] out of order, when another subject is under consideration—(a pension bill being under discussion)—went out of his way, as I thought, to attack me. It was under such circumstances, well calculated, I think, after my previous explanations, to excite any man, that I replied to the remarks of the gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr. Pickens.] I understand that gentleman [Mr. Pickens] just now to say that he intended no insult to me in the remarks he made; he intended only to use "ridicule," which he thought "a fair parliamentary argument."

If I understand this gentleman [Mr. Pickens] correctly, it is due to the House, it is due to that gentleman, and, especially, it is due to myself, to state that I regret that, under the excitement which I felt, I used language stronger than was called for or was strictly parliamentary and proper. I intended the remarks in reply to what I deemed a personal attack. It seems no such attack was intended; that I was wrong in putting that construction on the gentleman's remarks. I feel bound, therefore, to say, sir, that I wish my remarks to pass as "ridicule only," as the gentleman's remarks were "ridicule only." As he disclaims any wish to have his remarks received in a spirit of unkindness, I make the same disclaimer.

I thought, sir, when the gentleman referred to the "valiant knight from North Carolina," as he called me—when he spoke of my "pigmy arm," and compared me to the sparrow "with his bow and arrow" shooting a cock robin—I thought his tone was one of contempt, and there was something sneering in his manner which was calculated to offend. I am glad, sir, that I was wrong in misunderstanding the member. I only refer now to his tone and manner to justify myself for the warmth I exhibited.

But, Mr. Speaker, if the House will indulge me a moment further, I wish it expressly understood that, when I spoke of the arrogance of South Carolina, or what I called the "legislative insolence" of South Carolina, I meant by "insolence" the lawlessness, mixed with contempt, evinced in the report to which I referred. I did not speak of the State of South Carolina or the people of South Carolina with disrespect. I cannot, under any circumstances, be forced to speak disrespectfully of any sister State. I have too much self-respect to do so. I have too much respect for North Carolina, for my constituents, to do so. But, sir, I appeal not only to every North Carolinian—not only to every Southern gentleman, but to every American on this floor—to read the report, especially page 10, to which I referred, and to ask, if he respects the State of South Carolina as I do, it he will not feel indignant at the language there applied, by her Legislature, to her sister States. Am I to sit here coolly, sir, and see a report from her Legislature, printed by order of this House, (without having been read, as it seems,) in which my own State is accused of having been influenced in her recent vote by the money power, and of having united herself with "Abolitionists and Federalists," and not say one word, either of defence or reproof? No reasonable man can expect it, sir. No Southern patriot would blame me for saying what I now repeat, that in justice to all the States of this Union, in justice to this House, in order to sustain our own dignity, that report ought not to have been received or entertained by this House.

I beg pardon of the House for having trespassed on their time with personal matters. I beg pardon of the House, sir, if I violated any of its rules in the speech I made on yesterday or to-day. I intended no such thing. I was fighting do tomes, as I believe, the most abominable thief were ever entertained by American statesmen. I avoided personalities. I thought I said so too often. I will continue, in the discharge of my duty, an unrelenting warfare, a perpetual opposition to the odious opinions of direct taxation, disunion, &c. which are avowed by a talented portion of the friends of the departing Administration.

Mr. Evans said it was obvious there was no foundation for all feelings growing out of the debate, after these explanations and disclaimers, and he trusted whatever excitement existed was now allayed.

[Here the conversation dropped.]

EXTRACTS FROM MR. WISE'S SPEECH ON THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

Sir, who has the right to question my being a Whig? Who—what one man is it who claims to be *the Whig party* with power to excommunicate me? I think I have the right to claim to be the Whig party as much as any other *one* man in the ranks; and gentlemen had better beware lest they be *unchurched* themselves before they unchurch me. One of the richest fruits of our late triumph is, I hope, *the restoration of perfect freedom of thought and independence of action.* I do not admit that I am acting contrary to my party, but if gentlemen opposed to me are *the party*, let me tell them at once that I will submit to no party dictation. * * *

I will proceed to tell you what I conceive one of the republican tenets to be. One especially which I shall expect the President to observe is, *that he will not be ruled by a party.* I repeat it, that I shall *expect him not to be ruled by a party! If he is, the country will be mis-ruled*, as has been for twelve years past.

Sir, the late contest resulted precisely as I desired it. One of the greatest achievements of the victory is, that it was *not a party triumph.* It was a great and glorious *national* triumph. Gentlemen of the party in power wonder how they were defeated. They are astonished at the number of votes polled—at the increase of votes approaching nearly one million. Sir, I can tell them the reason of this: there is in this country *a corps de reserve* of wisdom, virtue, and sterling worth and patriotism, who do not usually mingle in the excitement of politics—who avoid the dust of the electioneering arena, and who only come up to the help of the nation, to the rescue of the country, when there is a crisis of real danger. That crisis had come, and this corps of moral power stepped forth and decided the struggle. Old men, whether aristocrats or poor, who had not been seen at the polls for twenty years, came forth—the old, young, lame, halt, blind, rich and poor, of all classes and conditions—who had been merely looking on at the politicians, and taking no part with *them*, but observing the events and the tendencies of causes only, heretofore—all alike feeling the pressure of necessity, the call for action—all by the impulse of patriotism, not of party, sprang forward to *save*, to preserve, and relieve our people and their institutions. This, sir, this was the grace and gladness and glory of the late contest for the Presidency. What then is the duty of the President elect? It is to be President of the *nation*, not of a *party!* Yes, sir, to be President of the Locofocos themselves—to be their servant as well as the servant of Whigs—a benefactor and blessing to all, to the *whole country.* So to be President that even those who voted against him shall exclaim—"It is good for us to have such a man elected, and for the Republicans to succeed!" * * * *

I remarked yesterday, sir, that the country could not expect too much from the wisdom, virtue, and patriotism of rulers; that we ought to expect every thing from *men* placed in the highest seats of public trust and confidence. But, sir, there is such a thing as expecting too much from *measures.* We may *expect too much relief, or relief too impatiently and too soon, from the wisest policy of Government.*

The expectations of the People for *immediate, sudden* relief are too high already. They cannot be realized by the wisdom of man. Years are the days of nations. *Soon* in the history of *Government* is *long remote* in the life of an individual, and there is not one individual in a thousand who reflects upon this truth so essentially necessary to be well understood and impressed, to fortify confidence in any policy, and to secure it a patient waiting for its results to be developed before it either be condemned or approved. No remedy on earth is worth a farthing without the aid of the great renovator—*Nature's* own physician—the vis medicatrix naturæ! The quack, sir, always relies upon the *nostrum*—the *pill* or *powder* is every thing with empiricism; but the *regular faculty*, the secundum artem doctor, sir, expects most from *Nature's* own power to restore herself, and nothing without her aid—or rather expects to give no relief but from aiding the laws of Nature. If you violate these laws, counteract or exceed them, or hasten them beyond their own course, you *kill the patient, sir!* The public expectation is already doing that dangerous thing; the stimulus is too high. The People are for the cautery, the knife, the severest drastics, or astringents. I, sir, am for *time*—time for Nature to restore a weak patient too delicate to be tampered with, and for *good nursing.* Any sort of *violent* treatment will now throw this country into spasms, after being much, very much weakened too by previous convulsions. Instead of soothing and allaying excitement as we ought, gentlemen propose to raise expectations, already too high, still higher, and to add fuel to a fire which threatens to consume us. The feverishness of the public mind ought to be allayed. Neither *stimulus* nor *depletion* is required; either will be deadly, the nation needs *repose. Time*—a pause is required for a safe and radical change of policy. The affairs of a nation cannot be managed in a day, like the affairs of the nursery. * * * *

Sir, yesterday I alluded to Mr. Madison as the only lamp of my public life. Him I never saw, and I should have remembered another model of wisdom, and virtue, and patriotism whom I have seen, and seen in all situations of life—long and intimately did I know—well did I love him, and sacredly do I cherish his memory. He is no more. I wish I could imitate his virtuous and hallowed example in life. I mean the lamented Hugh Lawson White, a servant of Tennessee, a son of North Carolina, without whose aid this compromise act never could have become a law—without whose patriotism and firmness there would have been a civil war upon a sovereign State and upon the Union. South Carolina ought to be told of this: South Carolina, who, in 1786, threw her vote from him, her best defender from a tyrant. When this act was before the Senate, he was President pro tem. of that honorable body. He was in the chair, and had the appointment of the committee which had to consider and report upon the plan of adjusting the tariff difficulties. In this high place, with this power, he was warned—I will not say by whom—*not to put a certain gentleman* (John M. Clayton, of Delaware) on the committee. The reason was, that there were rival plans—one proposed by the Senator from Kentucky, of whom and whose measure that certain gentleman was the friend, and the other plan was that of the Administration then in power. That Administration was governed by one of two motives, perhaps by both, in wishing to defeat this act. They wished certainly to give preference to their own plan, and to deprive the authors of this of the honor of the compromise, and perhaps, the head and chief wished nothing so much as the opportunity to apply *"the second section"* to the leaders of resistance, whom he charged more with treason to *him* personally than to the country. The President pro tem. of the Senate knew well the danger of defeating this act. When orders were issued to him not to appoint its friend and advocate on the committee, what was his reply? The reply of that sage, and patriot, and hero—nero he was, for he had, like his chief, been in the wars—his reply was a plea to the jurisdiction of any power to dictate the manner of discharging his duty. He told the man who assumed this authority: "You are too late. Mr. Clayton is appointed; and, if he was not, he should be. I voted for the Force Bill *as a decision merely that the Government had the power to execute its laws.* I never intended it should operate or actually be put in force against any portion of my countrymen who happen to differ from me in opinion, and who are as honest and conscientious in those opinions as I am in mine. And, having voted for it, I will afford every opportunity to legislation in my power to prevent its effect."—And this, sir, produced the first cause of difference between him and General Jackson. He muzzled the bloodhounds, disappointed his chief of his prey, aided the compromise, and gave peace to a distracted country. * * * *

From what cause does this deficiency of revenue arise? What have we whigs been attributing as its causes? Does it proceed from an inherent defect in the sources of revenue, or from casual obstructions to our resources? Is it a *permanent* or *temporary* deficiency? The gentleman from Maine (Mr. Evans) asked what a permanent deficiency is! Sir, it is capable of definition and easily distinguishable from a temporary deficiency, and upon this distinction the application of the compromise in a measure depends. A permanent deficiency is one which must continue from defects *in the revenue laws*, and in the *sources* of revenue, as where a duty is laid so high that imports are prohibited and cannot come in, or where duties are so low as to produce no customs though millions of imports are entered, or where lands are sold in such a way by law as to bring no price. But a temporary deficiency is one which can continue no longer than obstructions to the operation of the laws are removed; as where the duties are all laid exactly proportioned to produce revenue, but extrinsic causes prevent or interrupt trade and diminish importations, where the duty is high enough and not too high, but no imports are entered on which to receive duties owing to temporary obstructions of commerce. And this latter case is precisely our case. We have not heretofore—no whigs have heretofore—never *before the election*, complained of any *defect in the laws*; but we have loudly complained and with triumphant effect of the war of this Administration on the currency, on credit at home and abroad, on commerce, on banks, and on State debts; of the experiments of this Administration, causing excessive speculations, a large foreign debt, extravagance at home, immense importations for a few years, and perfect non-importations now. The fluctuations of trade have been immense, and of currency more enormous still. The foreign debt two years ago was 200 millions, and it can hardly have been reduced 25 millions, if reduced at all since. These and extravagance, and defalcation, and political electioneering in the officers of Government are the causes of the present deficiency in the revenue. The rate of duties, defects in the tariff laws, are no more the causes of this deficiency than any alleged defects in the laws organizing the Treasury Department were the causes of the defalcation of S. Swartwout! Heretofore the Administration has been charging every evil and loss and error to the defects of laws; and we have been defending the laws and charging every thing to their faithless and corrupt and negligent execution of the laws. And, sir, believing all I said before the election, I believe all I say now, and will not change my tune with my change of fortune. Out of power and in power, I declare that it is owing to no defect in the tariff laws that we have not revenue enough to pay every debt we owe and to have a large surplus besides. In 1839 the importations were excessive and enormous—the foreign debt was increased so much and the country so overstocked with goods that last year the importations had to fall enormously, much of the foreign debt was paid, the country is now bare, the demand for goods is great and growing, large orders are sent out for goods to supply the demand, many goods are shipped to us by foreign merchants on their own account, the importations must increase again, and, with the restoration of confidence, and trade and credit and currency, the revenue must be very considerably increased. At all events, I am for waiting and seeing the course of events, the developments and results, before I plunge into another high tariff. I will, if I can, await the full effect and operation of the compromise act, and, if it must be revised, take it up as a whole and revise it as a system altogether. It is obvious that if we legislate now upon the tariff at all, we must do so both partially and blindly. * * * *

The journal of 1834–'35 will show that, at that session, Mr. Polk, who was then Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, brought forward the Administration project of an act of deposite with the State banks, which was very like, if not precisely the same as the bill which passed in July, 1836. The bill, as proposed by him, like the bill of July, 1836, contained at all events no provisions whatever to secure the safety of the public deposites. It left, as the bill of July, 1836, did, every thing to a broad, unlimited Executive discretion. The bill was reported in 1835, and regularly referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. In committee, Mr. Binney, the able and distinguished Representative of Philadelphia then, whose seat is now filled by the gentleman to my left, (Mr. Sergeant,) proposed sundry salutary amendments, the chief of which was an amendment *requiring the banks to have in their vaults at least one-fifth of the amount of deposites in specie.* This amendment was offered at the right time, just when the cry began for *gold and silver* and a *"hard-money Government;"* and, though the Administration opposed it might and main, and though they had a majority in the House, it passed in committee by so decided a vote as to ensure its success in the House. And here, let me remark, sir, that, if that single amendment had passed with the law then, and had been strictly observed, we should not have had that terrible explosion and universal suspension by the banks, which have since followed for the want of it in the act of July, 1836. Mark that as you go along, to the blame of the Administration, not the banks, and to the honor of the truly great statesman who then proposed and insisted successfully in the committee upon the amendment. Passing in the committee, why did it not pass in the House! I will tell you, sir. It actually defeated the bill. The Administration was determined to have the bill as it was, without any such limitation and restriction by law, or to pass no bill at all. The Opposition was then wisely determined to guard the deposites by salutary provisions of the kind, or to defeat it altogether, and leave the whole responsibility upon the Executive which had "taken the responsibility" upon itself. Well, sir—the Administration had suffered a defeat in the committee. The amendment was too wise, too proper, too "hard-money," for "hard-money" partisans to dare to vote it down, even under the strictest party drill. What then was to be done! All the party schemes of bank speculations, issues, loans, discounts, and deposite, concocted by the pets of a "pet bank"—Reuben M. Whitney concern, were likely to be knocked in the head by this *"specie clause"* amendment, as it was called! Consternation was in the whole camp—but "bargain and compromise" put all right, and saved all appearances of victory. Those of the Administration party who had voted for the amendment, and who could not do otherwise, were told that, if they would only *reconsider* the vote on the amendment, and reverse their votes and defeat it, the bill should be quietly laid to rest, and their party allegiance and consciences both should be saved and troubled no more by a call to vote again either for the bill or the amendment that session. The bargain was struck, and the bill was laid aside or run over rather for that year. The journal, sir, shows every one of these facts, I repeat, except the *moving consideration and the bargain.*

Congress again met in December, 1835, and the same contest was again begun and continued over the *"specie clause amendment."* Mr. Polk went into the Speaker's chair, and Mr. Cambreleng became chairman of Ways and Means. Under his lead the same war continued, and, just as I thought we were about to win the victory, lo! "a sudden thought" seemed to strike certain great leaders of the Opposition. All three of them (Messrs. Clay, Webster, and Calhoun) seemed to exclaim at once, like the Greek philosopher, Eureka! Eureka!—"We have it!" "Give us the *surplus* for the *States*, and you may do as you please with the deposites of the Federal Government. You may place them in a hundred and one rotten banks, *without* a specie clause,' if you please, provided you will deposite the *surplus* with the *States!*" Magnificent scheme! Tempting bait! How successful it has been in bankrupting the Treasury here—in luring on the States and individuals to every species of improvidence—in helping to bloat a bad currency—in making bad debts—in causing *"deficiencies"*—in making pretexts for another high tariff—let the present condition of our people, of our State and Federal Governments, of our whole country, at home and abroad, attest! It took—it passed—its effects are felt. Thank my stars, Mr. Chairman, that there was *one* Opposition man, though but one, and forty-three of the Administration only, who voted against that iniquitous bargain. The vote always was read—"Nays, 43 *democrats and Whigs.*" That vote I am proudest of than any I ever gave in my public life.

In a hot night session, during the last days of the long session of July, 1836, that deposite act passed; and sir, as it was going out of that door next to the post office an enrolled bill in the hands of a messenger, I was upon the floor exclaiming—the author of Nullification (Mr. Calhoun) and the author of the American System, (Mr. Clay,) the authors of the compromise act, sitting near, and looking on—I was exclaiming—"There goes the first blow at the compromise act—there goes the heaviest blow ever yet stricken at the legislative power of Congress over the public money—there goes a direct sanction of Executive usurpation—there goes a heavy blow at the land ordinance of 1787—there goes a bargain and sale of the public deposites and of their safety—there goes the death warrant of State rights; and if General Jackson will only veto that one bill, fraught with more mischief than any or all other acts put together, I will forgive him the multitude of his sins." And, sir, the next day, hearing that he was inclined to put his veto upon it, I came very near going to him in person to implore the exercise of his constitutional interposition.

Such is the history of the deposite act of 1836.

An Example for Young Men.—Died, on Wednesday, 27th January, at Brownsville, Pa., William Hogg, aged about 90 years. More than fifty years ago the deceased crossed the Allegany mountains with a small pack of goods, which he bore upon his back, and established himself at Brownsville, then called Red Stone. He soon after opened a small store (the first in that region of country) on the bank of the river, transporting his goods from the East by means of pack-horses; and increasing his stock from time to time, until he became, from these small beginnings, the strongest merchant and the wealthiest man in Western Pennsylvania—a rank which he pre-eminently occupied in the latter period of his life. He was remarkable for his accurate habits of business, his persevering and indefatigable application, and his great sagacity in the management and oversight of his extensive and numerous establishments. Whether worth one dollar only, or a million, he held that frugality was the same virtue; and avoiding, therefore, at all times, any unnecessary expense and all ostentatious display, he practised economy as he would cherish any other of the moral virtues. Extremely just in all his contracts and business transactions, his liberality was chiefly *seen* in the encouragement and assistance which he gave to poor but worthy young men; integrity and good business habits among his clerks were ever sure to be rewarded by his confidence and advancement. After a long life of rigid practical virtue, moral integrity, and charitable munificence, he has been called to reap the reward of his labors in "another and a better world."

A Giant Child.—A Boston paper says that a child from the neighborhood of Keene, N. H., seven years old, and weighing nearly three times as much as her mother, who is with her, is exhibiting there.

Interesting to Blacksmiths.—A blacksmith of Millan has discovered that, by suspending a length of chain to one of the corners of the anvil by means of a ring, the noise of the hammer may be almost entirely deadened.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

GEN. HARRISON'S CABINET—THOS. EWING.

The selection of his official advisers is always a delicate task for a Chief Magistrate. On the one hand is Scylla, and the other Charybdis. He has not only to select individuals possessed of abilities and virtue—that were an easy undertaking in a country abounding as ours does in such characters—but he has to discriminate with great nicety, and select those who possess peculiar and pre-eminent qualifications for their respective stations. He must have an eye to all the great interests of the Republic, and pick out the man best fitted to represent each and every one.

In the execution of this delicate and highly responsible task, we hazard nothing in averring that General Harrison has succeeded beyond the expectations of his warmest friends. He has displayed a sagacity and knowledge of men rarely found in the closet politician, and seldom exhibited by any not used to the camp—a school, by the way, eminently fitted for acquiring an intimate and discriminating knowledge of human character. The general sentiment of the country pronounces the new Cabinet, in the aggregate, the ablest since the days of Washington. In the detail, the popular approbation is equally warm and decided. In a word, so entirely unexceptionable has it proved upon inquiry, that even the Factionists, who did clamor in the beginning, and who never fail to clamor on such occasions, have been discomfitted, and forced to silence—a triumph of Truth and Justice over Falsehood and Passion as signal as any recorded in the annals of history.

But passing by for the present the other eminent men who compose the Cabinet, we would bring to the more intimate acquaintance of our readers the history of Thomas Ewing—the future Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Ewing is a self-made man—one of those who, springing from obscurity and poverty, by dint of genius, illustrate the benign influences of Republican institutions, and constitute their ornament and support. We delight to contemplate such characters, and see them elevated to the first stations of dignity and responsibility in the Republic. The appointment in this instance is alike creditable to the Chief Magistrate who conferred, and the worthy individual who received it. And in a more extended sense, it is a deserved compliment to the genius of free institutions which engenders such men—and by giving assurance that the highest post is within the reach of the humblest citizen, infuses generous and noble ambition into every condition of society.

The following sketch of Mr. Ewing is taken from Watterston's Gallery of American Portraits. The sketch was written in 1836, when Mr. Ewing was in the Senate of the United States. It will serve to give the reader some idea of the character and intellectual power of this gentleman, who has been named as the Secretary of the Treasury under General Harrison:

Mr. Ewing was born in Virginia, in 1789.—His father was a revolutionary soldier, and soon after the birth of young Ewing, removed to the State of Ohio. Mr. Ewing is indebted for his elements of knowledge, to the care and attention of his eldest sister, who taught him to read, and the only additional education he received till he was 23 years of age, was two quarters tuition, under two successive teachers. But he had acquired a love of reading, and all his leisure hours were devoted to it. His father being in humble circumstances, young Ewing's life was necessarily a laborious one; but obliged as he was to toil daily, he nevertheless availed himself of every opportunity to improve his mind, and to be what his highest ambition then led him to become—a scholar. But poverty seemed to oppose an insuperable barrier to his career, and he was about yielding up to despondency, when a young man, who had seen something of the world, and who was hired by his father as an assistant, roused him from his apathy, and prevailed upon him to accompany him to the Kanawha Salines, where he procured employment as a common laborer. After an absence of three or four months, he returned with eighty dollars in his pocket, which he generously gave to his father, to save his land from being forfeited. In the following spring, Mr. Ewing again returned to the Kanawha Salines, where he labored assiduously till November, and succeeded in realizing about four hundred dollars—out of which, after paying a balance of sixty dollars, still due on his father's property, he was enabled to indulge his favorite propensity, by spending the winter at an academy at Athens, where he was encouraged to make additional efforts to prosecute his studies, and acquire the power which knowledge bestows. He returned once more to his former labors, and continued at them for two years. These severe toils affected his health; which, however, a short residence at home restored and he again entered the academy which he had left about two years before, and proceeded to labor mentally, with the same ardor and intensity that he had labored corporeally. His progress is said to have been very rapid; but being satisfied that his funds, which were daily diminishing, would be insufficient to enable him to complete his education, he opened a school in Gallapolis, which in the course of a quarter he threw up, not liking the employment, and returned to his former occupation at the salt works.

He now hired a furnace, and by extraordinary labor he acquired a sum in the course of a month, to enable him, as he believed, to complete his studies. He was right; and in the spring of 1815 he received the degree of A. B., and was the first to receive that academical honor in Ohio. He was now 26 years of age, and commenced the study of the law, in the office of General Beecher, who, after he had finished his legal studies, from a high opinion of his powers, took him into partnership, and in his new and favorite profession he rose rapidly to distinction. As a proof of his ardor and assiduity, he practiced in eight different counties in the State in which he lived. His filial affection was again manifested in the purchase of a fine tract of land in Indiana, with the proceeds of his profession, on which he placed his father and family. He had now acquired so high a reputation for ability and talent at the bar, that the Legislature of Ohio elected him in 1831, to represent that State in the Senate of the U. States; and in this distinguished body he has continued ever since, with an increase of fame, and an untiring application to the important duties of his station, that has given him a claim to the gratitude of his country.

Mr. Ewing is, in person, athletic and muscular—broad across the chest, vigorous, but not elegant in his proportions, or graceful in his motions. His countenance is expressive of good nature, and enlivened by a frequent smile; and though awkward in his appearance, his manners have a natural ease that even an early intercourse with refined and polished society could not have rendered more agreeable. Nature has bestowed upon him a mind of great powers, which have been cultivated to the extent his limited means and opportunities would afford. It is analytic and logical, rather than brilliant and imaginative. Oratory, as an art, has not claimed much of his attention; and though his arrangement is lucid, and his mind affluent in topics, and fertile in arguments, his speeches possess few of the embellishments of rhetoric, or the elegancies of art. He cannot blend the *utile* with the *dulci*, or amuse while he persuades. He always endeavors to edify, and but seldom attempts to please. Reasoning is his forte: in that he is conscious of his power, and will not trust himself to the efforts of fancy. His diction is plain and unadorned, not verbose or involved, but clear and suited to his reasoning, and is feeble or vigorous, according to the strength or weakness of his argument.

Mr. Ewing is too good natured to deal much in sarcasm, or to resort to bitterness of invective; and he never electrifies his auditors by unexpected burst of eloquence. He is sagacious, argumentative and laborious; often eloquent, but never or... a politician his principles are firm and... never fluctuating between self-aggrandize... the interests of his country; never balanc... right and wrong; but always directing h... that which he conceives will promote... the nation, and the happiness of mankind.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, Febru...

FROM EUROPE.

TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS LA...

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITAN...

The Steamer Britannia, Capt... arrived at Boston Monday morning... very boisterous passage of 17... ing encountered westerly gales... whole time. She brings dates fr... pool to February 4th, London F... evening, and Paris February 1st... sive. The news from China is... The papers speak of the probab... ment of all the difficulties. The... in the Queen's speech is to the... same.

The Eastern question is still... most important intelligence was r... London on the 1st instant, in t... from Admiral Stopford, in which... that Commodore Napier had arr... fairs with such success at Alexan... the whole of the Turkish fleet w... up to Admiral Walker on the 16th... and that Mehemet Ali had comple... mitted to the Sultan. And on the... January one of the officers of the... left Constantinople for Alexandria... er of a firman, by which his hig... cially accords to Mehemet Ali the... ry possession of Egypt.

It further appears that Ibrahim... was immediately to evacuate Syr... return to Egypt, and arrangements... made to send transports to Candi... away the women and children, and... the army.

Cotton was rather dull. Tea w... heavy. Not much doing in Wheat.

Death of the American Consul in P...—Died on Sunday evening, January... Paris, in the 68th year of his age, of... exhaustion after gout, Daniel Brent... Consul of the United States of Amer... Paris, and agent of American claims.

Letters from Poland represent the... tion of that kingdom as becoming... more deplorable. Every week m... arrests were taking place, and exciti... measures ordered by the Governor... becoming more intolerable and exas... Those letters state also that in Lith... al or pretended conspiracy had been... ered; in consequence of which two... young men, almost exclusively of... *blesse*, had been arrested, the chief... had blown out his brains.

A letter from Samos, under date... 31st December, informs us that the... island is in open insurrection again... Porte. It is said to have been foun... emissaries from Greece.

The American Trade.—The im... ment in the American trade continues... the packet ships leave with excellent... On Thursday last, the Roscius sa... New York with a freight amounting... aggregate, to little less than £1800... stoppage of the canals by the frost pr... ed the arrival of a considerable quan... goods, which would otherwise have... by her. The Shenandoah, which... for Philadelphia, also took a full fre...

Liverpool Advertiser.

Parliament was opened on the 29... by the Queen in person. The atte... of the Peers was quite numerous... quarter past 2 o'clock, the Queen, pr... by the Heralds and Great Officers of... entered the House, when the Speec... handed the Queen by the Lord Cha... which she read in a clear and distinc... ner.

France.—In France, the Fortifica... Paris engrosses the attention of every... The newspapers are filled with the... on this subject, to the exclusion of... thing else.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Jan. 29.—The demand this week has fall... short of last, and consequently the transac... less extensive, with a greater degree of unst... in prices of all kinds save Egyptian and Sea... the latter being still inclined to improvem... ther American descriptions, purchases ar... made at ¼d per lb. under the highest point... larly for qualities ranging from fair downwa...

Feb. 2.—There has been a very fair inq... day for Cotton, 4000 bags having been sold... market is pretty well supplied, and prices s... steady.

Wednesday, Feb. 3.—Owing to the unsett... ry accounts received from Manchester, the... market has to-day been extremely dull... sales, which have been made entirely to the t... mount to scarcely 2500 bags. There is no... change in prices, but the market is well s... with American descriptions.

Gore's Advertiser of the 4th contains most... of the Cotton market, but gives the following... tions: Sea Island 1s 1½d a 2s 0d; Stained 1... Bowed Geo. 6d a 7¼d; Mobile 6d a 7 5-8; Te... New Orleans 6d a 8d; Pernam 8½d a 9¾d; B... a 9¼d; Egyptian 9¾d a 1s 1d. These prices... very favorably with those of the month previ...

The Philadelphia Sentinel alludes... grave character of the difficulties now... ing between this country and Great B... and concludes with the following re... which, just in themselves, may be... generous as coming from a political... nent:

"The rumored appointment of the Hon... Clay as the diplomatic agent from this gov... to St. James, on this delicate business, is... promise. Few men could be found less fitted... in such a mission. We have differed with... local politics; but we accord to him enlarged... eral views in great state questions. In great... cies, he has shown himself equal to the crisis... more calm, than amid excitement; never more... and balmy in his counsels than when the p... sea is vexed with storms; never more sagacious... when others are perplexed and doubting; he... marked by a long career of public life as the... man who should be chosen by the new A... tion as the representative at once of our just... and our good will at the British Court; and we... confess our disappointment if he who has s... been a pacificator at home, shall fail to be an... able peace-maker abroad.

An act has passed the Legislature of... bama providing "That, in addition to the... perty now exempted by law from ex... tion, there shall be exempted from ex... tion upon all debts hereafter to be contr... for the use of every family in this S... forty acres of land, which shall be and... to the use and benefit of settled and perm... families."

E BATTLE OF GERMANTOWN, AND DEATH OF GEN. NASH, Oct. 4, 1777.

he following account of the fall of this gallant er, is taken from Custis's Recollections and ate Memoirs of the Life and Character of Wash-on," a work in course of preparation by George P. Custis, a kinsman of Washington, portions which are occasionally communicated to the Na-al Intelligencer:—

"While gallantly leading the North Ca-lina Brigade, that formed part of the re-ve, into action, General Nash was mor-y wounded. A round shot from the tish artillery striking a sign post in Ger-ntown, glanced therefrom, and, passing ugh his horse, shattered the General's gh on the opposite side. The fall of the mal hurled its unfortunate rider with con-erable force to the ground. With sur-sing courage and presence of mind, Gen-l Nash, covering his wound with both of hands, gaily called to his men, 'Never nd me, I have had a devil of a tumble; sh on, my boys, rush on the enemy, I'll after you presently. Human nature ld do no more. Faint from loss of blood, the intense agony of his wound, the erer was borne to a house hard by, and ended by Dr. Craik, by special order of Commander in Chief. The Doctor e his patient but feeble hopes of recove-even with the chances of amputation. en Nash observed, 'It may be considered manly to complain, but my agony is too at for human nature to bear. I am a-re that my days, perhaps hours, are num-red, but I do not repine at my fate. I ve fallen on the field of honor while lead-ng my brave Carolinians to the assault of enemy. I have a last request to make his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, he will permit you, my dear Doctor, to ain with me, to protect me while I live, d my remains from insult. Dr. Craik ured the General that he had nothing to r from the enemy; it was impossible that y would harm him while living, or offer sult to his remains; that Lord Cornwal-was by this time in the field, and that, der his auspices, a wounded officer would treated with humanity and respect. The ring patriot and hero then uttered these morable words: "I have no favors to ex-ct from the enemy. I have been consist-t in my principles and conduct since the mmencement of the troubles. From the ry first dawn of the Revolution I have been on the side of liberty and my ntry."

He lingered in extreme torture between o and three days, and died adored by his mates, admired and lamented by his com-ons in arms. On Thursday, the 9th of tober, the whole American Army was ded by order of the Commander-in-f to perform the funeral obsequies of neral Nash, and never did the warrior's troops peal the requiem of a braver sol-r or nobler patriot than of the illustrious of North Carolina.

Taking rank with the chiefs who had fal-n in the high and holy cause of a Nation's dependence, the name of Nash will be as-ociated with the martyr names of Warren, ontgomery, Wooster, Mercer, while the epitaph to be graven on his monumental marble should be the memorable words of the Patriot and Hero on the field of his fame: *'From the very first dawn of the Revolution, I have ever been on the side of liberty and my country.'*"

NEW YORK, February 22.

There is said to exist some difficulty be-tween the Secretary of the Treasury and the Collector of this port in the settlement of the accounts of the latter. The law re-quires that the Collector, after deducting $6000 from the *emoluments* of the office, shall place the remainder to the credit of the Government. At the Custom-house, in the accounts, the *fees* are kept separate from the *emoluments*, and Mr. Hoyt contends that the Government is entitled to the *emoluments* (after deducting $5,000), only, and that the *fees* belong to him! He is the first Collector that has construed the law thus. The amount of fees collected since Mr. Hoyt came into office is supposed to be not far from $40,000! The Secretary asks Mr. Hoyt to place the amount to the credit of the Government, and leave the question of right to be decided in the courts; but Mr. Hoyt prefers to retain it in his own hands.

Wabash Treaty.—The Senate, on Thurs-day, in Executive session, as we are in-formed, ratified the late Treaty made at the Forks of the Wabash river, in the State of Indiana, with the Miami Indians, with some slight amendments. This was a most im-portant measure to the State, as well as to the Indians, as by it the title to the remain-ing lands of those Indians lying in that State, being about 500,000 acres, has been extinguished, and the removal of the Indi-ans at an early day to the lands set apart for them beyond the Mississippi river has been secured.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Consolation to the Locos.—The *rope* factory on *Salt River* was totally destroyed by fire on the 6th inst.

Nuisance.—The Grand Jury of Bibb county, Georgia, have presented the Mon-roe Railroad Bank as a *nuisance*.

Desperate Occurrence.—On the 18th inst. a man named Conrod who was arrested and committed to jail at Maysville, Kentucky, on suspicion of stealing, during the night contrived to set the building in flames! and in the morning, nothing was found of the desperate and unfortunate wretch, but a few bones smoking among the ruins of his pri-son!

Mr. Benton called an immense audience, who unconsciously indulged in applause du-ring a burst of eloquence from Mr. Preston, of *blackguards*. "Clear the blackguards from the galleries!" was his expression,—which has given rise to the following couplet:—

Clear out blackguards! If they do,
Friend Thomas, what becomes of *you?*

A Nice Calculation.—If a man begins to save ten cents a day, when he is 21 years old, and continues to do so until he is 70, he will then be worth $19,956 37.—*Pic.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1841.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—For reasons stated last week, we are driven to the adoption of the following rules, which will be strictly adhered to, and to which we ask the particular attention of those who are in arrears:—

1st. All payments made before the 1st day of May next, where the amount due is not exceeding five years, will be received at the rate of $3 per annum. All amounts above five years, at the rate of $3 50, whether paid before or after the 1st of May next. After the 1st of May, $3 50 per annum will invariably be required on all amounts of two years and upwards, whether existing on that day or contracted subsequently.

2d. On the 1st of May, in every case when five years and upwards are due, the name of the delinquent will be stricken from our list, and steps taken either to collect the amount, or if the subscriber be beyond our reach, to expose him, so as to put other Editors on their guard.

3d. Hereafter, no new subscriber will be received, without a payment in advance, unless he be so known, personally or by reputation, as to afford an assurance of his ability and intention to pay.

January 12, 1841.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 26, 1841.

In Congress during the week some business has been done. On Wednesday evening the Annual Appropriation Bill finally passed from the House to the Senate, where on Thursday (yesterday) it was read twice and referred to the Committee on finance. Mr. Graham's bill to erect a monument to Generals Nash and Davidson, has been laid on the table. During the week, also, very interesting scenes have occurred in the way of sparring, in both bodies. In the House, between Messrs. Stanly, Pickens, &c., and in the Senate, between Cuthbert, of Ga., Preston, Rives, &c., on the day Mr. Webster sent in his resignation.

In the Supreme Court Hon. J. Q. Adams has been speaking for several days on the Amistad case. He gave notice when he commenced, that he intended to speak some days. The Court Room, as also the galleries of both Houses, is daily crowded with ladies and gentlemen, spectators.

So numerous are strangers already here, that I believe most of the hotels and boarding houses are full.

There are five Fairs now open, as tempting allurements for visiters to get rid of their money. They ad. I believe, continue open until after the 4th.

Gen. Harrison is to return here on Saturday night, and is to stop with Col. Seaton, the Mayor.

Governor Morehead and Judge Badger are expected to arrive today.

The "White House," under the new regime, is to be furnished with good, substantial furniture, of *American manufacture*, in place of the shabby foreign tinsel now in use. An appropriation of $6 000 for this purpose, has been made to the Annual Bill.

CELEBRATION.—Preparations are making for an appropriate celebration on to-morrow, in honor of the termination of the reign of Jackson Van Burenism, and the commencement of a new era of re-form.

DEATH OF JUDGE BARBOUR.—The sud-den death of a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, produced a shock at Washington, and throughout this Judicial Circuit, over which he had presided since the death of Chief Justice Marshall.

Speculation has been busy in fixing upon a suc-cessor to this high station; and a number of distin-guished Legal gentlemen of North Carolina and Virginia have been named. But a new aspect is suddenly presented, by the introduction of a bill in the Senate on Saturday last, to annex Virginia to the District of Maryland and Delaware, and North Carolina to the District of South Carolina and Geor-gia, and to create a new Circuit in the new States of the South West. This passed the Senate by a vote of 34 to 13—so decided a majority as to render its fate in the other House scarcely doubtful. The new Judge will, if the law passes, be taken from one of the States of Kentucky, Arkansas or Missouri, and not from Virginia or North Carolina.

MR. GRANGER.—We refer our readers to an article on the first page of this day's paper, for a com-plete refutation of the slander propagated by the Van Buren papers again Mr. Granger, on the sub-ject of Abolition. As usual, not one of the papers which published the charge, has been honest and manly enough to notice the refutation.

Since that article was in type, we have seen an extract from a speech delivered in the House by Mr. Granger on the 21st of January 1840, (at which time he was a candidate for re-election to Congress) in which he said, "It is due to myself, to the peti-tioners, and to the cause upon which I am now speaking, to declare, what every man who knows me, well knows, that *I never have been, and am not now, an abolitionist.*"

Again: On the 11th Feb 1837, on a resolution proposing to censure Mr. Adams for offering a peti-tion, supposed to be from slaves, *Mr.* Granger said—

"He (Mr. G.) had no disguise on this subject. Let any man present here a petition from slaves in refer-ence to the question of the abolition of slavery, and he would be the first man to record his vote that no such right of petition existed. The institutions of our country had been so established that, if the right of slaves to appear in this Hall and petition for their freedom was acknowledged, from that day there would be here nothing but a continued scene of an-archy and confusion. This was a position too plain to be controverted. He did not know whether the Abolitionists contended for such a doctrine, for he knew very little of their views or opinions; nor did he know whether the gentleman from Massachusetts himself contended for it."

EXTRA SESSION.—If any doubt existed on the question of an Extra Session of Congress, it is removed by the Richmond Whig, which says,—"We understand that Gen. Harrison makes no se-cret of his determination to call an extra session of Congress, probably in May, and that the necessity for doing so has urged itself upon his mind for seve-ral months past."

"AN ACT IN FAVOR OF POOR DEBTORS."—During the late electioneering campaign, many ignorant people were cheated by Van Buren dema-gogues into a firm belief that if Gen. Harrison were elected, all the poor people would be sold, and some went so far as to say, that they would be sold to free negroes. As a commentary upon these slanders, the Whig Legislature of North Carolina repealed the act authorizing the sale of Vagrants, (which had been suffered to rest upon the Statute Books for many years by Jackson Van Buren Legislatures,) and passed the following most beneficent law in fa-vor of Poor Debtors:—

AN ACT IN FAVOR OF POOR DEBTORS.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That every person having a family, shall be entitled to have one cow and calf, free and exempt from execution, and also have two barrels of corn and fifty pounds of bacon, or fifty pounds of pork or beef, or one barrel of fish; *Provided, however*, that nothing herein contained, shall interfere with the collection of debts contracted previous to the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

(Ratified, the 11th day of January, 1841.)

ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—We learn from the last Charlotte Journal, that Col. Daniel M. Barringer, of Cabarrus county, has been unanimously nominated as the Whig Candi-date for Congress in the District composed of the counties of Lincoln, Mecklenburg and Cabarrus, now represented by Mr. Conner, who declines a re-election. This is a good nomination, as Col. Barringer adds to sterling Whig principles, fine talents and great personal popularity.

MR. WISE'S SPEECH.—We have inserted some extracts from the elaborate speech of Mr. Wise on the Treasury Note bill, and only regret that its great length prevents its insertion entire. We might with some propriety call upon those Van Buren pa-pers which praised Mr. Wise and his speech so highly, to publish it; but they will find so many home thrusts in it, that we should call in vain. The following passage is particularly worthy of their at-tention:—

"Once for all, I pronounce the charge that I am not a sincere and devoted friend of the coming Ad-ministration, no matter whether it be made by a Lo-co Foco, from motives of policy to drive me into his own minority for vengeance sake on account of the past, or by a malicious Whig hypocrite, to destroy an influence, much or little, in the way of his own preferment in future, A BASE AND UNFOUNDED SLANDER."

We are indebted to Mr. Rayner for a pamphlet copy of his speech on the Treasury Note Bill, which elicited such warm praises from all quarters. We hope to publish it, as soon after the adjournment of Congress as we can find room.

U. S. Bank stock is down to $16 in New York. How much lower can it go! Its notes are 14 per cent. discount in New York, and 8 in Philadelphia.

REFORMING THE CURRENCY.—The Na-tional Intelligencer gives a melancholy picture of that "better currency" which Gen. Jackson promised us, in a statement of the collections of one of the Travelling Agents of that paper in the States of Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama. Within the last eighteen months he collected, in the Bank notes current in those States, the sum of $8,615, upon which the loss by discount, varying from 10 to 85 per cent., amounted to the enormous sum of $3 220 15! So that out of $8 615 of collections, the Edi-tors realized only $5,394 85! In 1832, before the days of the "better currency," the loss of exchange would have been ½ of 1 per cent., or $43 08.

CIGARS.—Mr. Wise, in a late speech, said he had been told that there are more than 76 millions of cigars imported into this country, of which the greater part are not only manufactured of our To-bacco, but are actually manufactured here and ex-ported to get the Havanna stamp before they are sold,—the enhanced value of the cigars justifying the exportation for importation again.

SECRETARYSHIP OF THE NAVY.

Hon. George E. Badger leaves this City to-day, for the purpose of entering upon the duties of the Cabinet appointment, recently tendered him by President Harrison. We confess we are agreeably disappointed, at his acceptance of this post. Knowing as we do, how totally indifferent he is to dis-tinction of this kind—an indifference which would rather lead him to shun, than to court notice—convinced that, in a pecuniary point of view, he could not with his lucrative practice at home, be the gainer—we natu-rally supposed he would decline the honor. And we are confident now that, in yielding his assent, he has been influenced more by a solemn sense of duty, than by any views of personal aggrandizement.

So long as the Officers of the Country are selected from men of this disinterested cast, there is no danger of their prostituting their trusts to corrupt purposes.

Mr. Badger needs no eulogy at our hands, for wherever known he is properly appre-ciated. We must say, however, that as dis-tinguished as are his fellow-members of the Cabinet for talent and virtue, there is not one of them his superior; and this will be the deliberate judgment of the whole coun-try in less than twelve months.

Raleigh Register of Friday last.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

It gives us pleasure to be able to state that Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, has accepted the offer of the post of Secretary of the Navy under the Administration whose duties begin on the 4th of next month. This information is the more welcome to those who know him, because some apprehension was entertained of his declining the appoint-ment in consequence of his professional en-gagements. All considerations of personal convenience and interest have, however, yielded to the sense of duty which impels him to take the place in the Cabinet to which he has been called by the distinguished citi-zen whom he had so essentially aided in placing in the Presidential Chair.

National Intelligencer.

The Eighth District.—It is high time the Whigs were marshalling their forces, for a vigorous contest in this Congressional Dis-trict. It is said, the present incumbent has "screwed his courage up to the sticking point," and intends running again. We are confident that he can be beaten, this heat, if we go to work in earnest. It is time we were up and doing. If an extra Session of Congress be convened, the usual period of election must be anticipated; so that it will be seen, the "affair cries haste, and speed must answer it." Our Whig President can do but little, let it be remembered, to relieve the present embarrassed condition of the Country, unless the people send a majority of members to Congress who coincide with him in principle.—*Raleigh Register.*

"The Spy in Washington" states that the Sub-Treasury will after the 4th of March, be enforced according to the requisitions of the law, until repealed. The powers to be will not consider themselves privileged to disregard any law of the land, so long as it remains upon the statute book. Where the law requires *specie* to be paid—paper money will not be received; and where all connex-ion with banks is interdicted, that connexion will not be tolerated. This is right, what-ever be the consequences. The Sub-Treasu-ry, as practised by Van Buren & Co. has been the veriest of humbugs. It has, so far from divorcing Bank and State, made the union more complete, by making it depend-ant upon the Executive will. Many of the more enlightened supporters of this scheme have come to appreciate the cheat imposed upon them.

26th CONGRESS—2d Session.

In the Senate, on the 22d,

Mr. Crittenden asked leave to bring in a bill to prevent the interference of certain federal officers in elections.

Mr. C. spoke at length, showing the object of the bill in question. When the debate was further con-tinued between Messrs. Norvell, Crittenden, Wright, Clay, Calhoun, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Preston, and others.

The debate became very animated, so much so that, when Mr. Preston closed, there was a strong burst of applause from the galleries, and some indi-cations in the lobby. Immediately there were cries of "Clear the galleries—clear the galleries."

Mr. Clay of Alabama, with much earnestness: Clear the galleries.

Mr. Anderson, striking his hand on the desk: I insist that the galleries be cleared.

Mr. Benton: Clear the galleries—clear the black-guards.

Mr. Calhoun rose also, and called for the galleries to be cleared.

Mr. Clay: Spare the ladies—they have not sinned. I hope they may be suffered to remain.

The east gallery was soon cleared, though crowd-ed to suffocation—the citizens retiring as speedily as the nature of the case would admit.

Mr. Calhoun closed the debate on Mr. Critten-den's bill, and, on the question of granting leave to introduce it being taken, it was decided in the nega-tive: Yeas 14, nays 26.

Late in the afternoon of the same day, a letter from Mr. Webster was read, signifying his resigna-tion of his seat in that body, expressing his high re-spect for the Senate, the interest he should ever feel in the preservation of its character and dignity, and his cordial wishes for the health and happiness of all those with whom he had been associated.

No sooner had this letter been read, than Mr. Cuthbert of Georgia, rose to express his regret that Mr. Webster was not present to answer some ques-tions which he was desirous to put to him, on a sub-ject of deep and vital interest to the South.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky expressed "his profound re-gret that at a moment like this, when every member of the body could not but feel the great void which had been created by the act just announced to the Senate, from the absence of that commanding elo-quence and that unsurpassed logic which had been so long and so often exerted in support of the rights and best interests of this country; in the midst of this feeling of general regret—for Mr. C. would do gentlemen on the other side the justice to believe that, notwithstanding political differences of senti-ment, the feeling was fully participated in by them—that at such a moment the Senator from Georgia should have deemed it becoming, and a suitable op-portunity, to introduce the subject to which he had just alluded. The day when one of the noblest specimens of American eloquence, one of the bright-est ornaments of these Halls, of his country, and of our common nature, had retired from his seat in the Senate, perhaps forever, to assume a station of still higher importance, and of still wider influence over the future welfare of this land, was certainly not a time that most gentlemen would have selected for the purpose of interrogating him as to any senti-ments he might at a former time have uttered. Mr. C. doubted its propriety at any time. The inter-rogatories to be put had no connexion with any sub-ject now before the Senate; and the practice had never been introduced into our American Halls of legislation to put interrogatories to Ministers, as was customary in England. But if the Senator from Massachusetts had recently intimated any change of opinion in reference to the subjects to which the member from Georgia alluded, why should that gen-tleman doubt his sincerity? On what subject had he these doubts? Mr. C., standing in his place, could be a witness for his friend from Massachusets, that, from his first appearance in the Senate down to this day of his regretted resignation, no sentiment had ever been advanced by him which was not perfectly catholic, and which did not regard as much the rights of the South and the great interests of the West as those of any other portion of the Union: on the con-trary, he had ever been ready alike to defend and maintain in the most determined manner the rights of every quarter of the country. He had on all oc-casions declared it as his sentiment, that the Consti-tution of the United States conferred upon Congress no power, directly or indirectly, to touch the subject to which he presumed the Senator alluded, certainly not beyond the limits of the District; and even with-in the District, although he might be of opinion that the mere abstract power did exist, yet he believed as strongly that it would be inexpedient to exercise it. On what subject, then, did the South want guaran-ties as to his course in a higher and more extended sphere of action? His elevation to that station was an homage richly due to him for services and talents unreservedly devoted to the service of the country for twenty or twenty-five years past."

After some further debate between Messrs. Cuth-bert, Preston, and Rives, the latter, speaking of Mr. Webster, said,—

"With that distinguished gentleman I have dif-fered, and still differ, on some important questions of public policy. But these differences have never pre-vented me from feeling that his presence here was one of the proudest ornaments of this Hall, and that his withdrawal from it will leave an intellectual void which generations must pass away, in the ordinary course of Providence to men, before we shall see it filled with his like again. His talents and his repu-tation are the common property of his country; and for one I have ever looked upon them with pride as an American citizen. If my friend from Georgia—[Mr. Cuthbert. I hope the Senator will drop the expression 'friend.']

Mr. Rives. Most happily, if he says so. If the Senator from Georgia, then, had looked as inquisi-tively into the evidence of the opinions of the Sena-tor from Massachusetts on this important and deli-cate topic, which has been given to the world during the last four or five months, as he seems to have done into those supposed to have been uttered by him twenty-odd years ago in a town-meeting of Boston, he would have seen what he has said under circum-stances of the most solemn and imposing character. At the city of Richmond, in the month of October last, on the sacred portico of the Capitol of Virginia, before an assemblage of ten thousand of her freemen—beneath the light of an October sun—in the face of Heaven—he declared, in the most solemn manner, under all the responsibilities of his character and station, that it was his well settled and unchangeable opinion, that there is no power, *direct* or *indirect*, in Congress or the General Government, to interfere, *in any manner whatever, in the slightest degree, with the subject of slavery or the institutions of the South.* A declaration so broad, so complete, so une-quivocal, so emphatic, proceeding from such a man, in such a presence, could not but make a profound impression.

The debate was closed by Mr. Cuthbert, in a speech of very bad temper.

The bill to re-charter the Banks in the District of Columbia, under certain restrictions, till 4th March 1843, passed the Senate, 28 to 13.

In the House, Mr. Thompson of S. C., chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill, framed under the instructions of the House, making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States generally, for the year 1841, and for arma-ment of fortifications; also for raising a company of sappers, miners, and pontoniers, and appropriating $500,000 for steam-ships of war. The amount pro-posed by the bill to be appropriated for fortifications is $1,678,000.

A bill has passed the House making a further ap-propriation of $75,000 for the exploration and survey of the North Eastern Boundary. Ineffectual efforts were made to reduce the amount to $50,000, $37,500, and $20,000.

Nearly the entire week was occupied by the House in debating and amending the General Appropria-tion Bill, which was finally passed and sent to the Senate on Thursday.

The Naval appropriation Bill was before the House on Friday last, and a long debate had arisen on a motion of Mr. Saltonstall to augment the ap-propriation for the increase, repair, armament and equipment of the Navy, and wear and tear of ves-sels, from $1,425,000 to $2.000,000. The debate took a wide range, embracing the condition of the Navy, its importance, and its availibility in case of a rupture with Great Britain or other nations.

The amendment of Mr. Saltonstall was finally re-jected, 67 to 62, and the bill passed and sent to the Senate.

New Jersey Senator.—Jacob W. Miller, of Morristown, has been elected United States Senator from New Jersey, *vice* Gar-rett D. Wall, permitted to stay at home.—Locofocoism seems completely extirpated in this gallant State.

James T. Morehead has been elected by the Legislature of the State of Kentucky to be a Senator of the United States for six years from the 4th day of next month, in place of Mr. Crittenden, declined. Mr. Morehead is of course a sterling Whig, and has been heretofore Lieutenant and Acting Governor of his State.

WASHINGTON, February 26.

Death of Judge Barbour.—The whole city was shocked, yesterday morning, by the information of the sudden demise of the Hon. Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. He was in usual health and even more than usually cheerful at the time of retiring to bed at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, and the next morning was found in his bed a lifeless corpse!

Judge Barbour entered Congress, in the House of Representatives, in the year 1814, and soon signalized himself by considerable ability in debate. He remained in Con-gress for a number of years, during a part of which time he filled the honorable office of Speaker of the House. Since retiring from Congress, his life had been devoted with great assiduity to the judicial duties which he had been called to perform.

A Splendid Table for Gen. Harrison.—Messrs. Cutler, White & Co. have just completed a most superb Centre Table, to be presented by the Mechanics of Erie county to President Harrison. The mate-rial is the growth of "Old Erie," consisting of eight hundred and sixteen pieces of most beautiful black walnut, put together and fin-ished in a style of workmanship which we think can hardly be excelled in this or any other country. On the pedestal are inlaid thirteen large stars of polished silver, repre-senting the old thirteen States which formed the basis of this glorious Republic—and on the border of the upper surface of the table are 26 similar stars, arranged in admirable order to represent the 26 States which now compose the Federal Union. The cost of this elegant specimen of the Mechanic arts, was $200.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

Gen. Harrison, when in Richmond the other day, amused himself by re-visiting the scenes of his boyhood. He was up at day-light notwithstanding his continued exer-tions and fatigue, taking great delight in walking about the city, looking into the markets, &c. One morning he found out the place where he once was a medical stu-dent. Upon entering what is now a dram-shop, much to the surprise of his friends and the keeper of the establishment, he exclaimed, "Here fifty years ago (suiting the action to the word) I worked the pestle and mortar in compounding medicine." We trust the General has still some panacea in reserve for his distressed and bleeding country.

The news from Europe by the Britannia, is of the most pacific character. Nothing exhibits itself, either in the Queen's Speech, the language of the ministers, or the tone of the public papers, which has the remotest war aspect.

Mr. Webster.—A letter writer from Eng-land in the Portland Advertiser says, he asked an English gentleman who heard Mr. Webster's speech at Oxford, how he liked him, and he replied: "O, he is a perfect steam engine in breeches."

The Will of Mr. Bartlett.—We learn that the late Wm. Bartlett, Esq. of New-buryport, has bequeathed fifty thousand dol-lars to the Theological Seminary at Andover—making more than two hundred thousand dollars as the total amount of his donations to that institution. The estate of Mr. Bart-lett proves to be about half a million of dol-lars in value, most of which, except the be-quest to Andover, is given to the grand-children of the deceased.

A Female Agriculturist.—The success-ful competitor for the premiums offered for the best Crops of Wheat and Indian Corn by the Agricultural Society of Kennebec County, Me., was Mrs. Content W. Hames, of Winthrop. Her Wheat Crop was 29 bushels to the acre. Her Corn Crop con-sisted of 132 bushels of ears to the acre.

DIED,

On Tuesday the 20th of October last, at the resi-dence of her father-in-law, Gen. Wm. L. Hill, of Duplin county, Mrs. CATHARINE HILL, wife of Col. Christopher D. Hill, of said county, in the 22d year of her age. Mrs. Hill exhibited in a most pre-eminent degree all those exalted virtues and moral excellencies which adorn her sex.

In Wake county, on Sunday, the 5th instant, in full hope of a joyful immortality, Elder JAMES FREEMAN, an able and useful minister of the Gospel, aged about 75 years. He had been about forty years a most exemplary member of the Baptist Church, and for the last 20 years or thereabouts, a Preacher of that denomination.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Saturday last, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, with Goods for sundry Merchants in this place and the interior.

Also, on Sunday last, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods, Machinery, &c. for Rockfish Company, E. W. Willkings, Beverly Rose, George McNeill, E. J. Hale, P. P. Johnson, W. McIntyre, S. W. Tilling-hast, Gardner & McKethan, of this place; and for Salem Company, R. Smith, of the interior.

MARCH 4th.—The Cumber-land Tippecanoe Club is requested to meet at the Town Hall THIS EVENING, the 3d inst., prepa-ratory to celebrating the 4th of March.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—MARCH 3.

Brandy, peach,	45	a 50	Lime,	$2½	a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	40	a 45	Lead, bar,	8	a 8½
Bacon,	7	a 8	Mackerel,		none.
Beeswax,	25	a 26	Molasses,	27	a 30
Butter,	12½	a 15	Oats,	25	a 30
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed	85	a 90
Coffee,	12½	a 13½	Nails, cut,	6½	a 7
Cotton,	8	a 11	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	20	a 26	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½	a 12
Corn,	40	a 50	Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. F.	17		Salt,	75	
Flour, new	$4½	a $5½	Sack,	$1 90	a $2¼
Feathers,	37½	a 40	Tallow,	11	a 11½
Flaxseed,	$1	a 1 10	Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4	a 6
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	80	a 90
Iron,	5	a 5½	Whiskey,	30	a 35
Lard,	8	a 9	Wool,	15	a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9½ cts. pr yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—February 25.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 50; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed, 25 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough, 9 00 a 12 00; Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 52; Salt, coarse, 27 a 40, Rice 3 00 a 3 25.

CHERAW MARKET—February 23.

Bacon 8 a 9; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 8 a 11½; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 5 50 a 6 00; Feathers 40 a 45; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Mo-lasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at New York ¼ cent lower than the high-est point. Flour 4 75. Corn 45, as low as ever known in New York.

Cotton at Augusta 10 to 11.

Cotton at New Orleans 8¾ to 13. Total receipts 468,952, against 494,465 to same date last year. N. O. Sugar 5 to 7.

Cotton at Charleston 9½ to 11½. Corn 45 to 53. Flour 5 to 6¼.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

February 17.—Brigs John from St. Thomas, Llew-ellyn from Guadaloupe, North America from Cuba. 18.—Schrs. Eliza Jane from Baltimore, Exact from Charleston. 19.—Br. ship Iris from New York; Schr. Lexington from ditto. 20.—Brigs Packet from Charleston, Vesper from New York, Grandee from ditto. 22.—Br. Brig Unity from St. Lucia. 23.—Brigs Cornelia from Guadaloupe, Wm. Purrington from ditto; Schr. Repeater from New York.

DEPARTURES.

February 18.—Br. Schr. Ann Trefry for Antigua. 19.—Brig Cabinet for Cuba; Schr. Vanda for Gua-daloupe. 20.—Schrs. George & William for Cuba, Chas. E. Thorn for ditto, Black Warrior for Charles-ton. 22.—Brig George for Matanzas. 23.—Brigs Samuel N. Gott for Guadaloupe, Will for St. Barts, Billings for St. Domingo; Schrs. Wm. H. Harrison for Hyde county, Oregon for Charleston, Sterling for New York, Rienzi for Madeira.

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

D. D. KINLAN & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Fay-etteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In the Store lately occupied as a Jeweller's Shop by Mr. Beasley, near Liberty Point, where they are pre-pared to execute all work in their line in the best and most fashionable manner, and upon reasonable terms.

February 25, 1841. 39tf

$50 REWARD.

DEPREDATIONS upon the enclosures of the grounds attached to the United States' Arsenal near Fayetteville, of the most deliberately wanton character, having recently been frequently repeated, proper protection of the public property under his charge compels the undersigned to offer the above-mentioned reward for evidence that will convict the depredators before the legal tribunals of the country.

JAS. A. J. BRADFORD,
Capt. Comdg. N. C. Arsenal.

March 1, 1841. 39-3w.

VALUABLE

LAND AND NEGROES

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to us by Ollen Mobley, deceased, we will expose to pub-lic sale, at the late residence of said Mobley, in Samp-son County, on the 17th inst., the following valua-ble Real Property: The PLANTATION known as the Willie Land, with improvements; also, Fifteen likely NEGROES. Terms at sale.

JNO. SELLERS, } Trustees.
WM. ASHFORD, }

March 1, 1841. 39-2w

KINNE'S BLACKSTONE, &c.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, reduced to Questions and Answers, by Asa Kinne. Kent's Commentaries, reduced to Questions and Answers, by the same. American Almanac. The Preacher, or Sketches of Sermons. Watts and Rip-pon's Hymns, &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

March 1.

SUMMER PLACE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, a TRACT OF LAND, containing 88 acres, lying on both sides of the Camden Road, and on both sides of the Factory Road, just three miles from the Town House in Fayetteville. There are a number of fine Springs on the land, and several good situations for build-ing. The terms will be liberal, and the tract will be sold in several lots, if desired.

Also, the House and Lot, corner of Winslow and Franklin Streets, in Fayetteville.

THOMAS GRIMES.

March 1, 1841. 39tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

AN INQUISITION, taken at the house of John McEachin of said County, on the 20th day of February, 1841, before John C. Smith, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County, (for the want of a lawful Coroner,) upon the view of the body of Aus-tin Carter, then and there lying dead in the house of the aforesaid John McEachin, upon the oath of Neill McNair, Nelson G. Chance, Warner Chance, Sen., Warner Chance, Jr., Thomas Gibson, Stafford Gibson, John A. McLaurin, Matthew W. McNair, Daniel McLauchlin, Hugh McLean, Daniel B. Brown, and Stephen Wall, good and lawful men of the County and State aforesaid, who being sworn and charged to inquire on the part of the State a-foresaid, when, where, how, and after what manner the said Austin Carter came by his death, do say upon their oaths, that the cause of the death of the aforesaid Austin Carter, as they believe, was intoxi-cation and being thrown from a horse.

Signed by the aforesaid, the 20th of Feb'y, 1841.

JOHN C. SMITH, J. P. NEILL MCNAIR, Foreman.

Hugh McLean, Stephen Wall, Matthew W. McNair, Warner Chance, Sen., Warner Chance, Jr., Thomas Gibson, } Jury. { Daniel McLauchlin, Stafford Gibson, Daniel B. Brown, Nelson G. Chance, John A. McLaurin,

The above named Carter gave an account of some person being his surety for his appearance at Court in Richland District, South Carolina, not far from Columbia. If his statement be true, it may save his surety. He died on the main Stage Road from Cheraw to Fayetteville, twenty miles from Cheraw. Said Carter said he was raised in the State of Vir-ginia, but has been to the South for the last seven years. He came to this neighborhood about the 10th or 15th day of January last, a-foot, without any mo-ney or property, with a large cut on his head, which he said he received below Columbia. If the Editors in Cheraw and Columbia will copy the above, it may save his surety.

STAFFORD GIBSON.

February 25, 1841. 39-6w

POETRY.

SCOTLAND.

If on this earth there be a spot
To which my soul admiring turns,
It is the land of Walter Scott,
It is the land of Robert Burns.—
O for a glimpse of that proud land
Where genius all triumphant shines,
To stray a pilgrim, staff in hand,
And kneel before her thousand shrines.

Edina! thou whose crumbling walls
Pourtray the life of ages past—
Edina! thou whose modern halls
The light of science o'er us cast,—
Thou, with such teeming mem'ries fraught,
So rich in beauty and in fame;
How many a high ennobling thought
Come thronging round thy very name!

Land of the North! while from afar
We con thy sage and learned lore,
Each ratinent, like a silver star,
Seems rising on thy classic shore.
The legends that entrance our souls
Are found thy hills and vales among,
Lo, ev'ry river as it rolls
Tells us of chivalry and song.

Fair Tweed! amidst thy wanderings wide,
Thou hast a spot by all adored,
In triumph may thy waters glide
O Tweed! for thine is Abbotsford.
And thou sweet Ayr! lives he who hath
One grain of Nature's purest ore,
But would forsake his onward path,
To raise beside thy "pebbled shore."

Ye lowland streams with "field and fell,"
Ye mould'ring ruins dark and vast,
Ye highland glens, ye mountains bold,
A wizard spell hath o'er thee passed;
Ye castles frowning o'er the steep,
Meet homes for "princely pomp and pride,"
Fame shall for aye thy histories keep,
From Solway's Firth to Shetland's tide.

Baltimore, January 25, 1841.

FROM THE PICAYUNE.

A LEAP YEAR STORY.

Popping the Question.—"But why *don't* you get married?" said a bouncing girl, with a laughing eye, to a smooth-faced, innocent looking youth who blushed up to the eyes at the question.

"Well, I—" said the youth, stopping short with a gasp, and fixing his eyes upon vacancy with a puzzled and foolish expression.

"Well, go on, you what?" said the fair cross-questioner, almost imperceptibly inclining nearer to the young man. "Now just tell me right straight out, you what?"

"Why, I—O, pshaw, I don't know!"

"You do, I say you do now, come, I want to know."

"O, I can't tell you"—

"I say you can. Why you know I'll never mention it, and you may believe of course you know, for I wouldn't like to lose your friend."

"Well, you have, I know," replied the beleaguered youth.

"And I'm sure I always thought you liked me," went on the maiden in tender and mellow accents.

"O, I do, upon my word—yes, indeed I do, Maria," said the unsophisticated youth, very warmly, and he found that Maria had unconsciously placed her hand in his upon pshaw.

Then there was a silence.

"And then—well, John!" said Maria, dropping her eyes to the ground.

"Eh? O,—well!" said John, dropping his eyes and Maria's hand at the same moment.

"I'm pretty sure you love somebody, John; in fact," said Maria, assuming again a tone of raillery, "I know you're in love, and John why don't you tell it—and court it at once!"

"I—"

"Well, I"—

"Well, I"—O, you silly mortal, what *is* there to be afraid of?"

"O, I am not because I'm afraid of anything at all, and I'll—well now Maria, I *will* tell you."

"Well now, John!

"I—"

"Eh?"

"I—"

"Yes."

"I *am* in love—now *don't* tell—you won't, will you?" said John, violently seizing Maria by the hand, and looking in her face with a most imploring expression.

"Why, of course you know, John, I'd never breathe a word of it—You know I never don't you, John?" This was spoken in a mellow whisper, and the cherry lips of Maria were so near John's ear when she spoke, that it led the turned his head to look at her there might have occurred an exceedingly dangerous collision.

"Well, Maria," said John, "I've told you now, and so you shall know all about it. I have always thought a great deal of you, and I"—

"Yes, John."

"I am sure you would do anything for me that you could"—

"Yes John, you *know* I would."

"Well, I *thought* so, and you don't know how long I've wanted to talk to you about it."

"Indeed so, John, I—you might have told me long ago if you wanted, for I'm sure I never was angry with you in my life."

"No, you wasn't, and I have often felt a great mind to, but"—

"It's not too late now you know, John."

"Well, Maria, *do* you think I'm too young to get married?"

"Indeed I *do not*, John, and I *know* it would be a good thing for you too, for everybody says the sooner young people are married the better, when they are prudent and inclined to love one another."

"That's just what I think, and now, Maria, I *do* want to get married, and if you'll just—"

"Indeed I will, John, for you know I was always partial to you, and I've said so often behind your back."

"Well I declare I've all along thought you might object, and that's the reason I've been always afraid to ask you."

"Object! no, I'd die first; you may ask of me just anything you please."

"And you'll grant it?"

"I will."

"Then, Maria I want you to pop the question for me to Mary Sullivan, for—"

"What!"

"Eh?"

"Do you love Mary Sullivan?"

"O, indeed I do with all my heart!"

"I always thought you was a fool."

"Eh?"

"I say you're a fool, and you'd better go home, your mother wants you! O, you—you—you—*stupid!*" exclaimed the mortified Maria in a shrill treble, and she gave poor John a slap on the cheek that sent him reeling. It was moonlight, and yet John declares he saw myriads of stars flashing all around him, more than he ever saw before in the night time. Poor Mary

"Never told her love,
But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Prey on her damask cheek."

Thus, alas, how often are the gems of young affection cast away! For it is but too true, as David Crockett beautifully expresses it,

"The course of true love never did run smooth!"

Singular Coincidence.—The "Columbia Chronicle" mentions as something very remarkable in the political career of South Carolina, that on two memorable occasions when the safety of our country depended upon the success of the Jefferson Republican party, South Carolina sided with the Federalists. She cast her vote for Aaron Burr against Thomas Jefferson, in 1801,—and for Martin Van Buren against Wm. Henry Harrison, in 1840. Nor is the coincidence the less singular, that she and New Hampshire are the only two States (both voted for Burr) which, after a lapse of forty years, have again met upon the same old principles, but in a new dress!

BOYD'S HOTEL,

KING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

THE Proprietor, J. D. BOYD, (formerly of the Charlotte Hotel, N. C.) tenders his sincere thanks to all who have patronised him since his location in Charleston, and hopes they will call upon him when they again visit the City.

He informs his friends and the public, that from and after the 15th January, 1841, his prices will be as follows:—

For Transient Boarders per day,	$1 50
" " Private "	$2 50

Charleston, January, 1841. 34-6w

IMPORTED
FLATTERER

WILL make the ensuing Season in Fayetteville, under the management of the subscriber.

TERMS.

Fifty Dollars the Season, to commence 1st of March, and end 10th of July, 1841. Breeders who have patronised him two Seasons, will be allowed a deduction of twenty per cent., and of ten per cent. for one Season. A deduction of twenty per cent. will also be made to classes of six mares. Mares failing to Flatterer in the Spring, will be permitted to attend him in the Fall, (if desired) gratis—or in the following Spring for half price.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (sire of imp. Leviathan, &c.) his dam, Clare, by Marmion—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Everlasting, by *Eclipse*—Hyæna by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowe's Byerly Turk mare, the dam of the two true Blues, &c. &c.

Extended Pedigree and other particulars in handbills.

Mares from a distance will have good pasturage gratis, and be well fed for thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to avoid, but no liability will be assumed for, accidents.

JOHN BLACK.

Fayetteville, February 2, 1841. 36 tf.

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

In Equity, Fall Term, 1840.

Henry B. Jernigan and Samuel Jernigan, Jr.,

vs.

Elijah Pate Sr. and Nancy his wife, James Everitt and Judith his wife, Champ Terry and Margery his wife, and Mary Jernigan.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Everitt and Judith his wife, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for said defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of Sept. A. D. 1840, and of American Independence the 65th year.

WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

72-6

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

Of which $627,000 is paid in and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take inland risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Moffat's Vegetable
LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their harmless and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves to diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loose from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Jad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Phisiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Feb'y 1.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article.) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,

Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NOTICE.

THE late Firm of Nott & Starr being dissolved by the death of Mr. William Nott, of said firm, Notice is hereby given by the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner, to all persons having claims against the said firm, to present them for payment; and to all persons indebted to them, whose notes and accounts are due, that immediate payment is required, as the business of the firm must now be closed according to Law.

JOHN D. STARR.

Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1840. 28-tf

FEMALE SCHOOL,
FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.

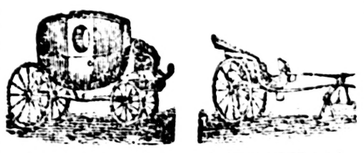
Miss Mallett has succeeded in engaging the services of Mrs. Ashe, whose qualifications and experience as a Music teacher are well known.

The year will commence the 15th of October and close the 15th of August.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE

Elementary Department,	$8	per Session.
Second Class,	12	" "
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Fancy work,	3	" "
Use of Piano for practising,	2	" "

September 16, 1840. 98tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers.

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal encouragement they have received, and now inform them that they have on hand a large assortment of work. Having in their employment a number of first rate workmen at the different branches, they intend keeping constantly on hand a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, AND BUGGIES,

Large and small. Also, BUGGY GIGS and SULKEYS, (on a new plan,) warranted to ride very easy and run light. Also, a number of WAGONS on Elliptic springs and chains, large and small.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they are disposed to sell at reduced prices; they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by us is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

JANUARY 1, 1841. 32tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received and offers for sale on the most favorable terms, Bolt and Sheet Copper; Copper Bottoms and Rivets; Tin Plate, I X and extra sizes; Iron Wire, assorted from No. 1 to 21; Binding and Brass Wire; Sheet Brass; Sheet Zinc; Spelter and Spelter Solder; Sheet, Pig and Bar Lead; Lead Pipe, assorted sizes; American, Russia and English Sheet Iron; Sheet Steel, suitable for Cotton Gin Manufacturers; Naylor's best Cast Steel, assorted sizes; Band Iron, from 1 to 4 inches wide; Hoop Iron, assorted widths; Round and Square Iron; Horse Shoe Nails; Horse Nail and Spike Rods; best Philadelphia Mill Saws; Spades, Shovel and Manure Forks; Hunt's Cast Steel Axes; Broad Axes and Hatchets; Spear's, Greaves' and Redlern's flat bastard Mill Saw Files; 2-4 Cut and smooth Files; Horse Rasps; Wood and Cabinet Rasps; round, half round, square and Saw Files; Scale Beams and Patent Balances, to weigh from 250 to 1500 lbs.; Nests Weights, ¼ oz. to 4 lbs.; 7, 11 and 28 lb. Iron Ring Weights; English Coffee and Corn Mills; Tailor's and Sad Irons; Clark's Butt and Broad Hinges; Hook and Plate Hinges; Brass and Table Hinges; H. L. T. and Chest Hinges; James's superior Wood Screws, all Nos. from ⅜ to 3 inches long; Cut and Wrought Nails, Spikes, and Finishing Nails and Brads; Carpenters' patent Door Locks; Mortice, Rim and Plate Locks; Closet, Cupboard, Chest, Desk and Till Locks; Stanley's improved Plate Locks; Latches and Ketches; Patent Window Shutter Fastenings; Door Springs; Hooks and Staples; Bolts, flat round and square, from 3 to 14 inches; Cut Tacks and Brads; German and Cast Steel Hand Saws; Key hole and Iron back Saws; Cast Steel Billet or Web Saws, for wood; Sulkey, Gig and Barouche Springs; Patent Axels; Lamps; Plated and Brass Bands and Dash Irons; Patent Leather; Copal Coach body Varnish; best Glue; Malable Castings and Bolts; Patent Malable Axel Skeins and Boxes; Carpenters' and Millwrights' Chisels and Augers; Braces and Bits; Sets Spur Auger Bits; with a general assortment of Carpenters' Tools.

—ALSO—

House Furnishing articles, consisting in part of—Brass Andirons; Shovels and Tongs; Wire Fenders; Astral Lamps and Shades; Reading and Jappd Lamps; Copper Bronzed and Planished Tin Coffee Urns, Biggins, and Egg Boilers. Copper composition; Sheet Iron and Tin Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans; Jelly and Pudding Moulds; Pastry and Tartlet Cutters; Waiters; Dinner and Dessert Knives and Forks; Fancy and Plain Bellows; Dust and Crumb Brushes; Hearth Brushes; Balance Balls and Pullies for Lamps; Mincing and Cook's Knives; Brass Chamber and Table Candlesticks; Iron and Copper Chafingdishes; together with a general assortment of House Keeping articles, with every article in the Japanned and Plain Tin Ware line, which he will sell on the most favorable terms.

JAMES MARTINE.

December 7, 1840. 27-3m

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Mushin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the late Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 11, 1840. 6tf

For Sale.

5 BALES heavy unbleached Shirting, suitable for Negroes

50 Casks Lime.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

Oct. 6, 1840. 18-tf.

Daily Mail to Warsaw.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 99-1

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. E. HOOPER.
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND

TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

☞ PRESS FOR SALE. ☜

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

DR. TAYLOR'S
BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

Children's Toy Books,

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

FAYETTEVILLE
FEMALE SEMINARY

HAVING declined further supervision of the Female Seminary, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer, as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aided in each department by competent, efficient Female Teachers—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department, or Second Class,	$8 00	per Session.
First Class,	16 00	"
French Language,	10 00	"
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	"
Music on the Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 00	"
Music on Guitar,	25 00	"
Use of Piano,	3 00	"
Incidentals,	50	"

G. SPENCER.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood*. It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions*, which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases prevalent to tropical latitudes*. It is made use of on *all plantations*, and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe*; whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC
OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Bites, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial*, for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-dyspenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution*, bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, worm-seed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often mortally injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus*. As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table, a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine*.—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach*.

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Radlock's Vegetable Powders and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes gentle and healthy perspiration, and removes morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes easy mild expectoration, removes pain in the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the system in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Radlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints, and have acquired a high reputation, and are esteemed by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to know, from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. I have commended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and I am confidently believed that these will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,

Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the State and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

The "Deobstruent Pills."

ARE confidently offered to the public by the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor of the and irregular state of the Bowels. These, if neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by means that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with such directions accompanying each box. They are prepared by him as the composition of an eminent Physician who has successfully studied and treated the complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. FEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 89tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for bilious attacks that I ever have used. I have also in numerous cases frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy relief. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

March 1, 1841.

PETERS' VEGETABLE
PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and malevolence, are levelled without distinction. In town and country are alike filled with their praises. The palace and poor-house alike echo with the theme. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert their unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are a Bilious Anti-dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may be justly considered a *Universal Medicine*, as they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Elevated or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are extremely mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Price, 5⁰ cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

SOUTHERN TONIC
COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general Debility speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocations, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics, which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which had their advocates, and that which has been by the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when taken in a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surpassed even us. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or anything *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant, indeed it will be found the most delicate and effectual medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

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